"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, and colder, with northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,477. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34⅞c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday in executive session began its consideration of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. A motion for an open debate was defeated. The House continued to discuss the civil service law. Enemies of the merit system expect eventually to secure a modification of the present law.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Court Esterhazy, the French officer accused of complicity in the Dreyfus case, was put on trial in Paris. The Court decided that the hearing should be public, but closed the doors when Col. Picquart, the principal witness, went on the stand. Richard Arthur Prince, the slayer of Actor Terris in London, is to be prosecuted, although he has been pronounced insane. The great strike of engineers in Great Britain is near an end. Lieut. Macdonald and Mr. Pilkington, a British missionary, have been killed in Uganda, and a Soudanese garrison, it is feared, may join the revolt. Mr. Balfour spoke to his constituents in Manchester on England's policy in China.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Robbers entered Ignatz Glick's shoe store and carted off his safe, which contained $275 in cash and $1,200 in jewelry.

Senator Chandler, after seeing President McKinley, says the latter is for bimetallism and will renew the negotiations with foreign Governments.

M. Jules Cambon, the newly appointed Ambassador of France to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamship La Gascogne.

At the annual dinner of the Albany Society last night Senator Hill excited much merriment by his ironical references to Messrs. Platt, Crker, and Cleveland.

Naval Constructor Bowles appeared before the two Naval Committees of Congress and asked a prompt appropriation for the repair of the dry dock in Brooklyn.

The brig Manson, which went ashore near Assateague, is a total loss. Capt. Crapo is well known as an ex-member of the Salvation Army, and had no sailors in his crew except church members.

The owners of the Gloucester schooners Hustler and John E. McKenzie believe the vessels have foundered and that their crews, numbering together thirty-six men, have been lost.

The claim of Dr. Cornelius Herz against the French Government for indemnity in the sum of $5,000,000 for alleged persecution was presented to the State Department yesterday.

During target practice with the battleship Iowa's forward twelve-inch guns near Hampton Roads on Saturday a dash pot broke, crippling the guns and injuring a sailor. A quick-firing record was established with the vessel's eight-inch guns and the new smokeless powder.

Three engines, while going to a fire, met with accidents. One engine was overturned and three firemen hurt, one probably fatally. A horse attached to another engine fell into a manhole and had to be shot, while another steamer was nearly overturned. The fire was trifling.

The latest estimate on the Senatorial contest in Ohio gives the opposition to Senator Hanna a majority of one vote. The balloting will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Yesterday was a big day for both factions at Columbus. Gov. Bushnell was inaugurated amid the cheers of his supporters, and the bolting Republicans were denounced at an immense mass meeting of Hanna men.

Page 2.

Mayor Van Wyck had a quiet day in his office yesterday, most of his callers being department chiefs.

The annual meeting of the Kindergarten Association was held last night at Carnegie Hall. Progress was reported and officers were elected.

Richard Croker returned from Lakewood yesterday and dined and spent the evening at the Democratic Club. A big crowd was drawn thither by his presence.

Mrs. Mary Bowers and Gertrude Barbero were convicted of having stolen a feather aigrette from a Fourteenth Street store. They wept hysterically when they heard the verdict. Sentence will be imposed tomorrow.

Page 3.

The Cromwell-Feeney case, involving the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond, will be argued before the Court of Appeals next Monday.

Gov. Black has issued a proclamation ordering the abatement on or before April 1 of nuisances maintained on Barren Island by various corporations and firms.

The Civil Service Reform Association is investigating the operation of Gov. Black's law with a view to issuing a report on the subject and bringing a test suit in the courts.

Gideon Granger, who was on his way from this city to Dunkirk, to answer a charge of forgery, leaped from a window of a Lake Shore train, near Buffalo, yesterday morning, and escaped.

The first regular meeting of the Park Board was held yesterday. It was decided to make the rules and regulations for all the parks uniform, and the right of signing contracts was discussed.

The up-State Republican leaders, led by Gov. Black, favor a more liberal primary election bill than that outlined by Mr. Quigg, their object being to overcome the growing sentiment against the State organization.

W. F. Goerdes, a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, is under arrest as the result of a big prospective swindle, which he cleverly engineered almost to a successful end. A mistake in the certification of a check for $18,112.50 caused his detection.

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, in reply to the recent letter of Controller Roberts, declares that he will not suspend work under the canal improvement contracts. He says that it would have been an impossibility to deceive the Controller as to the insufficiency of the original appropriation, and that the work already done has not been wasted.

Page 4.

Col. Bruce, editor of The Turf, Field and Farm, has retired from the paper after thirty years of service.

The Roman Prince fell into the wake of waterspouts a day's steaming from the coast and was almost deluged. The second officer narrowly escaped drowning.

At the annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association yesterday F. F. Cook, the general agent, reported that the collection would be the largest in the history of the association.

The death of Andrew Slandinger in Gouverneur Hospital yesterday is believed by Dr. Donlin, Coroner's physician, to have been caused by a druggist's mistake in giving him poison instead of rochelle salts.

Mrs. Florence McCusker took the stand in her own defense in Camden, N. J., where she is on trial for the murder of her husband. Her tesimony moved the Judge and jury to tears.

Frederick Funston, an American who won the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the insurgent army, returned from Cuba yesterday. He fought in twenty-two battles, he said, and received wounds that crippled him.

John C. Clark, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of Wesleyan University, yesterday deprecated the outcry raised over the wine drunk at the annual dinner of the association, and said the custom of drinking wine at this function is an old one.

In the Queens County Court at Long Island City yesterday Mrs. Augusta Nack, indicted with Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe, withdrew her plea of not guilty, entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison for Women, at Auburn.

Page 5.

Hedley Sutherland, the mulatto who murdered a negro woman in Brooklyn, was executed at Sing Sing yesterday.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will meet to-day to consider the nomination of Attorney General McKenna to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The steamer Greenbrier spoke the missing barge Coal King 150 miles off Barnegat. The crew declined assistance, reporting "all well." A tug has gone out for the barge.

Francis D. Newton, a farmer of Brookfield, Mass., and his wife and daughter were murdered last Friday night. Paul Miller, the hired man, who is missing, is supposed to be the murderer.

Frank Kirby of Camden and a Christian Scientist healer of Philadelphia were indicted yesterday on account of the death of Kirby's child. The child died of diphtheria without medical attendance.

Russia has been put on a gold basis during the year just closed, and specie payments have been resumed. The country has been delivered from an inconvertible currency and a new unit established.

Controller of the Currency Dawes has notified the creditors of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia that unless they all assent to the Singerly liquidation plan by Jan. 20, a receiver will be appointed.

Page 7.

At the meeting of the Mothers' Congress a paper by Mrs. Harvey Hastings on "Child Nature" was read.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Payne Whitney gave a dance for about 100 young people at their home, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night.

An exhibition of the costume portraits of seven society women who attended the Bradley Martin ball at the Waldorf last February was opened in the studio of the painter, J. Charles Arter, yesterday, and will last through this week.

Page 9.

John Lincoln of Missouri, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, has applied for a pension.

The body of Theodore Durrant is still unburied in San Francisco. It must be disposed of by to-morrow, and may be sunk at sea.

Page 10.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the police rules of Manhattan Borough were made applicable to the whole force, and a committee was appointed to revise them.

Judge Daly held yesterday that the paper announced as The New York Commercial has no right to the title "Commercial," as it would confuse the paper with The Commercial Advertiser.

Page 12.

A Queens man who tried to quell a row was shot in the back while running away.

The first trolley cars with passengers will possibly cross the Brooklyn Bridge on next Friday or Saturday morning.

A Yonkers undertaker, sixty years old, and married, is under arrest, charged with having attempted to kill a young woman who refused his offer of marriage.

William F. Coles, the rich clubman, called for a bill of particulars from Blanche Burnell, who is suing him for $50,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage.

Mrs. Mamie Shelly of 227 West Sixty-second Street died from heart disease after having spent Sunday night in dancing. She had often remarked, "I could die dancing!"

George Ward, said to belong to a prominent family of Virginia, was charged in Jefferson Market Court yesterday with swindling several large firms by means of forged checks.

The collection of pictures and drawings, together with a number of unpublished manuscripts for illustration in the studio of George Shipley, Brooklyn, were yesterday destroyed by fire.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association held a meeting in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, at which, by invitation, the similar associations of other denominations were present.

Dwight L. Moody, in his second day's meetings at Carnegie Hall, spoke of old-fashioned religion and said the pulpit should go back to Pentecost for truth. A tremendous crowd heard him in the afternoon.

J. H. Rowe, the actor, sick and hungry, appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday and asked to be sent to some place where he could find food and shelter. He was sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island after a collection had been taken up for him in the courtroom.

An affidavit accompanying a motion made in the City Court yesterday by George B. McLellan of the Casino to have further proceedings in the suit brought against him by the Gillin Printing Company set aside accuses the attorneys for the company of unprofessional conduct.

An amended plan of union has been agreed to in the matter of the consolidation of the Equitable Gas Light and the New York and East River Gas Companies, but it will have to be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders. An official statement on the subject will be issued today.

The New York Presbytery yesterday adopted the suggestion made at its December meeting by the Rev. John Balcom Shaw to sit with closed doors. The Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relations between the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson and the New York Presbyterian Church, and disposed of several other cases of public interest.

At the annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, delivered an address deploring the increasing migration of village girls to the cities, which he attributed to the illusions inspired by higher education.

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GLOUCESTER SCHOONERS LOST.

The Hustler and John E. McKenzie Supposed to Have Gone to the Bottom with Thirty-six Men.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10.—The owners of the overdue fishing schooners Hustler and John E. McKenzie have come to the conclusion that the vessels have foundered, and that their crews, numbering together thirty-six men, have perished.

It is thought the Hustler foundered in the great gale which swept the Grand Banks Oct. 19.

The John E. McKenzie sailed from this port twelve weeks ago, and from that time up to to-day no single word has been heard of her whereabouts.

The McKenzie was one of the finest vessels of the Gloucester fleet. She was valued at $10,600. The Hustler was valued at $7,000.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES.

Cornell's Athletic Council Decides on a Reply to Yale's Challenge.

ITHACA, Jan. 10.—A meeting of the Cornell Athletic Council was held to-night to decide upon a definite rowing policy. While a decision was reached the members voted to make no announcement relative to the same. The following statement was given out:

"During the interval which has elapsed since the last meeting means have been taken to secure fuller information regarding the wishes of the various colleges concerned and regarding the different courses. A conclusion was easily reached, and it is confidently believed that it will prove satisfactory to all parties concerned. Communications will be sent to Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Yale, embodying the decision of Cornell, and until they have been received by these universities of course no statement regarding their contents will be given out by Cornell."

The opinion prevails that the Council voted to accept Yale's challenge if Yale will give the assurance of a race next year, but not to accept the challenge if Yale will make no concession, but to issue a call for a grand regatta on the Hudson.

WARSHIP IOWA DISABLED

Accident in Forward Turret Cripples the Twelve-Inch Guns and Injures a Sailor.

NEW SMOKELESS POWDER TEST

Quick Firing Record Established with Ten Shots from the Battleship's Eight-Inch Cannon Near Hampton Roads.

When the battleship Iowa arrived at Hampton Roads on Saturday the forward turret with its pair of twelve-inch guns was crippled to such an extent that they could not be used, and one of the men attached to the powder magazine was confined to the "sick bay" with a badly injured head.

According to the orders issued to Capt. W. F. Sampson, target practice was indulged in while the ship was on its way to Hampton Roads. Two of the forward eight and twelve inch guns were worked for target practice, the new smokeless powder recently put on the ship for use in the eight-inch guns being tested for rapidity of fire. Ten shots were fired from the eight-inch guns at intervals of one minute and a quarter, the best time on record.

It was during practice with the twelve-inch guns that the accident occurred. Ten shots were to have been fired. At the sixth shot the dash pot, which is used to relieve the cylinders in taking up the recoil, broke and fell, striking the head of a sailor, knocking him unconscious. The dash pot weighs about 500 pounds. The vessel was taken into Hampton Roads for repairs.

While the damage can be repaired, it leaves the ship in a dangerous condition and at the mercy of an enemy. This is not the first time that the dash pots have broken.

One of the officers, in speaking of the accident, said:

"Everything about the ship works with satisfaction with the exception of the dash pots. When the guns are fired they break off, causing damage and endangering the lives of the men. The dash pots ought to be given a severe test, and some device invented to keep them in place before any more firing is done with these guns. The pots are adjusted to a steel shaft, running up to the turrets and connecting the gun mounts. If they were to break while the ship was in action she would be at the mercy of the enemy.

THE BROOKLYN DRY DOCK.

Naval Constructor Bowles Urges a Prompt Appropriation for Its Repair Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Naval Constructor Bowles, attached to the New York Navy Yard, came to the Navy Department to-day to consult with Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt respecting the work upon the big dry dock at the yard now under repair.

The Constructor dwelt with such emphasis upon the need for the speedy completion of the dock that Secretary Long was impelled to request Mr. Bowles to go with him immediately to the Capitol, where he might make a statement of the facts to the members of the two Naval Committees and present his reasons for asking that the money to be appropriated for the work may be made available at once.

The department is strongly disinclined to send another battleship to Canada to be docked, but the necessity will soon appear as to some of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, and the docking cannot be deferred long after the return of the ships from their Winter rendezvous in Key West Harbor.

Mr. Bowles also talked with Secretary Long as to the merits of the fire-proof woodwork as used in the navy, the subject being before the Secretary in the shape of an unfavorable report from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

CARTED OFF THE SAFE.

Discarding Dynamite as Old Fashioned, Robbers Took a Shoe Dealer's Strong Box Bodily.

The robbers who entered Ignatz Glick's shoe store at Essex and Stanton Streets either Sunday night or early yesterday morning do business in a novel manner. The old way of dynamiting the iron safe and then taking the valuables was discarded, and to save time the robbers took the safe and its contents. It weighed over a ton, and besides $275 in cash, contained $1,200 worth of jewelry.

Central Office detectives are at work on the case. Mr. Glick has occupied the store for four years past, and for sixteen years has done business in the immediate neighborhood. The room is twenty by twenty, and has two small rooms in the rear. One of these leads to a hall, and this opens into Stanton Street. The scratches on the door frames and in the floor showed the safe to have been taken out of the Stanton Street entrance.

A woman living above the store says she heard a rumbling sound about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but supposing the noise to be in a distant building, paid little attention to it. The detectives have found a man who saw a wagon in front of the place at the same hour the woman heard the noise. Since wagons on Stanton Street are not unusual at this hour, he paid no attention to the circumstance.

The police think it peculiar that J. Greenburg of 122 Delancey Street should have called early yesterday morning on Glick and made persistent efforts to sell him a safe. Mr. Glick insinuates that the agent knows something of the old safe, but Mr. Greenburg laughs at the idea, and says he heard of the matter quite by accident.

DIPHTHERIA FROM A RACCOON.

A Berks County Man Supposed to Have Got the Disease from an Animal.

READING, Penn., Jan. 10.—C. Wesley Kelter of Stouchsburg, Berks County, Penn., died this morning from diphtheria, which he contracted under extraordinary circumstances. A short time ago he stuffed a raccoon for a neighbor, and Drs. Gernet, Newcomet, and Levengood, who attended him, are of the opinion that he contracted the diphtheria germs from the animal while stuffing the skin, as the raccoon had apparently died of the same disease.

CASHIER DONAGHOE SETTLED.

He Cashed a Check for $5,000 for Russell B. Harrison in Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 10.—A discrepancy in the accounts of ex-Cashier W. E. Donaghoe of the National State Bank for a sum not stated, but which is alleged to be $18,000, was settled in full this afternoon by Mr. Donaghoe and his brother-in-law, George Thomas, a Board of Trade operator of Chicago. There is no charge of personal dishonesty. Mr. Donaghoe cashed a check for $5,000 on a New York bank for Russell B. Harrison, President of the Street Railway Company, just before it went into the hands of a receiver, the check having attached to it a telegram from Harrison's New York agent, Mr. Hoyt, that the money was on deposit here.

Such was not the case, the agent figuring on getting a note discounted, but the crash came too quickly. The remainder is on overdrafts to patrons of the bank which were made without authority.

DR. HERZ ASKS $5,000,000.

His Claim for Indemnity Against France Presented to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Messrs. Dittenhoefer, Lauterbach & Limburger, counsel for Dr. Cornelius Herz, to-day appeared before Solicitor Penfield at the State Department and presented a claim for indemnity in the sum of $5,000,000 against the French Government for an alleged illegal attempt to persecute Dr. Herz. The case is remarkable in many ways, and, it is said at the department, is without a precedent.

The facts in brief are that Dr. Herz, whose name stands very high in scientific circles as an electrician and physicist, although born in France of French parents is an American citizen. He was educated in New York, and at the age of sixteen years he was a Lieutenant in the United States Army. He married an American woman, and when his children were born in Paris he caused them to be registered as American citizens at the Consulate.

Jan. 19, 1893, while he was stopping at Bournemouth, England, with his wife, he was arrested under extradition proceedings on a warrant from the French Government charging him with fraud and embezzlement growing out of the Panama Canal scandal. Under the law, a prisoner wanted for extradition must appear at the Bow Street Police Court. Herz was confined to his bed by illness, and so was unable to appear. The case was kept open, and he was continued under arrest in his bed four years. Then the British Parliament came to the relief and passed a special act that permitted the Magistrate to attend Herz's bedside and take his testimony.

This was done, and the Magistrate promptly declared that the charges were utterly invalid and scarcely deserving of notice. That was on May 2, 1896, and Herz was released from arrest. Meanwhile the French Government had instituted numerous proceedings against him in France and confiscated all of the property of himself and of his wife. Dr. Herz alleges that this was persecution pure and simple, and that the French Government knew that the charges against him were baseless before his trial. Therefore, claiming to have been injured in name and health and in other ways, he demands that the State Department shall prefer a claim against the French Government.

Although he mentions no sum, the brief shows that he demanded the sum of $5,000,000 in a letter he sent to the President of the French Republic, which was never answered. The State Department has taken the case under advisement.

3 REMARKABLE ACCIDENTS.

One Engine Overturned, Fireman Probably Fatally Hurt, Two Others Injured, and Mishaps to Two Other Engines.

While going to a small fire at the rear of 213 Green Street, Greenpoint, last night the three fire engines which responded to the call were disabled, three firemen were seriously injured, one of them probably fatally, and an engine horse received a fall which necessitated its immediate death. The fire, which was only a burning flue, was extinguished before other engines could be called.

Engine No. 12 was being drawn rapidly down Kent Avenue, near Twelfth Avenue, when a small boy, whose name is unknown, rushed into the street, waving a flaming broom. He ran across the path of the horses and dropped the broom in front of them. The team shied, and before the driver could regain his control, the engine had been overturned by contact with a curb.

Michael Delaney, the engineer, fifty-nine years old, living at 225 Broadway, Brooklyn, was thrown to the ground and received serious internal injuries. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, and it is feared that on account of his age and the extent of his injuries he will not recover.

John F. Judge, twenty-seven years old, living at 326 Montrose Avenue, was also badly hurt, but it is believed that he will recover. Judge was the driver, and was strapped to his seat. When the engine was overturned, he made frantic efforts to release himself, but was badly kicked by the horses before he was freed. Brien O'Rourke, an assistant fireman, was also hurt. His injuries, however, consisted of painful scalp wounds. The damage to the engine was about $200.

While on the way to the same fire the horses attached to engine No. 15 ran into an open manhole in a street undergoing repairs. The result was that one of the animals had to be shot to relieve it of its suffering. There was no damage to the engine or the crew.

Engine No. 38, also proceeding to the same fire, ran into a curb, almost overturning. No damage was done, but it was some time before the driver could get the horses under control. Before it arrived at the scene of the fire the flames had been extinguished.

STRIKE IN NEW BEDFORD.

Cotton Mill Employes to Resist the Recent Cut in Wages.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 10.—The Spinners' Union to-night voted—398 to 4—to strike next Monday against the recent cut in wages. The weavers probably will vote to strike at their meeting to-morrow.

PAY FOR TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

5,275 Destroyed in Massachusetts at a Cost of $179,867.52.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The State Cattle Commissioners in their annual report to the Legislature made to-day said that the number of cattle paid for as tuberculous during the year was 5,275, and the amount paid for them was $179,867.52. Over $5,500 was paid for 160 animals in which no lesions of the disease were found. Quarantine, killing, and burial expenses and arbitration brought the average amount paid for condemned cattle up to $34.12 per head.

The Commissioners express doubt as to the wisdom of paying full compensation for the cattle that react to tuberculin.

SPRING WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

Bicyclists Turn Out to Enjoy a Spin in the Warm Sunshine.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—With cyclists in droves whirling down the boulevards, a moist warmth in the air, and a soft breeze coming from the northeast, Chicago woke up this morning to find Spring nestling in the lap of midwinter.

To no one did the weather of yesterday and to-day seem more delightful than to the cyclists. The wheels came out upon the boulevards in squads. Men, women, and children hailed with delight the opportunity of enjoying a Summer pleasure in the dead of Winter. To-night, the weather office predicts colder weather.

INSURANCE FIGHT IN NEBRASKA

Fire Companies Secure a Federal Injunction Against the State.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 10.—The following fire insurance companies, Niagara of New York, German-American of New York, Traders' of Chicago, National of Hartford, Fire and Marine of Massachusetts, and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to-day secured a temporary order from Judge Munger of the Federal Court restraining the Nebraska officials from attempting to enforce penalties for the failure of the companies to comply with the recent acts of the Legislature regulating insurance companies.

One act is a general prohibition against trusts and conspiracies against trade and business, and it defines one form of trust as a combination to prevent competition in fire insurance. The other is a special law to prevent combinations between fire insurance companies and provides penalties therefor.

Miss Elly Coghlan,
the great English mezzo-soprano, has chosen the Krell piano for her personal use. Warerooms, 174 Fifth Av., bet. 22d and 23d Sts.—Adv.

ALBANY SOCIETY DINNER

Senator Hill Excites Merriment by His References to Croker and Cleveland.

REMARKS ON CIVIL SERVICE

Speeches Also Made by George H. Daniels, Judge Fitzgerald, and Others—Some of Those Present.

The Albany Society of New York had its annual dinner last night at the new Delmonico's. Frederic P. Olcott presided and Walter Dickson was toastmaster. There were no set speeches and no regular toasts. Whenever Mr. Dickson saw some one getting ready to depart he called upon him for a speech and so prolonged the festivities. Handsome silver match boxes bearing the arms of the society and the name of the President were distributed as souvenirs.

After extolling Albany as one of the finest and most lovable cities in the State, Mr. Dickson called upon ex-Senator David B. Hill, "one of the brightest lights in the State, noted for his ideas on civil service," for a speech.

Mr. Hill said he had been introduced in many forms, but never before as a champion of civil service reform. He declared himself sure that nothing in his public career warranted such a charge. Although it had never been made before, he remembered reading in some of the papers statements that would refute it. He believed there was something in civil service until Gov. Black took the starch out of it, whether wisely or not he was not prepared to say.

He said he hardly knew how he came to attend the dinner. He was passing through the city on his way to visit an old friend at Princeton and intending to spend a few hours at headquarters in the Democratic Club when he was induced to change his mind and dine with the Albany Society. Speaking of the pleasures of life in Albany, Mr. Hill said that until recently Albany was the political centre of the State. Then the centre moved to 49 Broadway, and now it appeared to be somewhere in Fifth Avenue.

He referred jokingly to the matchbox souvenir, saying he had not expected a silver gift from so pronounced a gold man as Mr. Olcott, and then said: "It is pretty difficult for any of us to know where we do stand in politics. My views on political matters were so freely expressed during the campaign of 1896 that all the world knows how I stand." That reference to his silence during the Bryan campaign elicited a storm of laughter and applause.

Judge Fitzgerald spoke next. He said, besides other things: "No matter where the centre of politics may appear to be, it will be bad politics to leave out of political consideration the gentleman who lives at Wolfert's Roost. So long as he lives in Albany the centre of politics will not be far from Albany."

George H. Daniels of the New York Central Road said he had hoped, in the absence of Chauncey M. Depew, that Mr. Duval, who gets up the jokes for the President of the road, would have been asked to speak. He said he was not a politician, but he believed the Albany society should pledge itself to support Mr. Hill for Governor at the next election.

Among the other speakers were John A. McCall, W. J. Arkell, Charles A. Walker, Joseph A. Lawson, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Davies, and John E. Searles. Those present included Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Col. Lewis Clark, P. F. Collier, Silas B. Dutcher, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, Dr. Albert Vanderveer, Dr. T. F. Allen, S. G. Stewart, G. S. Studwell, H. L. Herbert, H. S. Davis, John Bogart, John M. Tierney, W. W. McLaughlin, Charles E. Walker, Hugh Hastings, Frank Sabold, J. H. Leonard, T. C. Craven, Irving Wendell, James W. Hutt, C. B. Cole, Jonas Mann, Edward Maher, Edward Maher, Jr., Charles Peabody, James Gaas, Charles Merrihew, G. F. Baker, Peter Short, W. H. Low, Hugh J. Grant, Harry Duval, Louis Stern, and John R. Van Wormer.

At a business meeting held before the dinner all the officers of last year were re-elected.

TWO "CLUBS" TO BE CRIPPLED

Judge Russell Orders the Broadway Garden and Haymarket to Surrender Their Liquor Tax Certificates.

Gloom had begun to gather last night about the Broadway Garden, which runs from Broadway to Sixth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, and is known to the law as the Plymouth Club, and Corey's Haymarket, at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, which holds a license issued to the Gramercy Club. Judge Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision ordering both the places to surrender their liquor-tax certificates to the Excise Commissioners for cancellation, holding that the proprietors had violated the contract under which they received permission to sell liquor.

Both places were crowded with men and women, and business was lively, but the news of the court's action had got around, and there was evidently a feeling that the end was in sight. The fate of the Bijou, where a policeman drops in every fifteen minutes to see that only soft drinks are being sold and where hilarity and customers are consequently equally scarce, gives melancholy warning of what the Plymouth and the Gramercy may look for when the order of the court is executed.

Capt. Sheehan of the Tenderloin Precinct said he thought the blow would fall to-day. He will call upon the Excise Commissioners this morning and inquire. He is especially pleased that the Broadway Garden is to be put within his reach, as he resents the presence of such a resort on the city's chief thoroughfare. Heretofore the club license has made him powerless.

GOMEZ ROUTED BY RUIZ.

Spaniards Claim to Have Taken 200 Saddled Horses.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Gen. Ruiz, while operating near Pozos, in the vicinity of Sancti Spiritus, encountered 200 infantry and 300 cavalry under Gen. Maximo Gomez. The insurgents were entrenched in the Hoyo Hills.

According to the account received from Spanish sources, the insurgent positions were taken by the bayonet, after the Spanish cavalry charged, forcing the insurgents to retire, with a loss of twelve killed and three taken prisoner.

The Spanish captured 200 saddled horses. The loss of the Spanish column was twenty-one wounded.

Gen. Segura and 300 sick soldiers sailed to-day for Spain.

THE MANSON A TOTAL LOSS.

Her Skipper Had No Sailors in His Crew Except Church Members.

According to advices received yesterday, the brig Manson, which stranded Sunday on Turner's Lump, near Assateague, will be a total loss. The Manson is well known in this her hailing port as the American Volunteer Navy.

Her skipper, Capt. Crapo, was formerly a member of the Salvation Army. He followed Ballington Booth when the American Volunteers were organized, and straightway he hoisted the flag of the Volunteers at the mizzen truck of his 224-ton craft.

The Captain has a wife and four children and these and the crew made a congregation for the regular Sabbath services which the Captain conducted. None but church members were articled in his crew. When in port and in dock the 'longshoremen were always invited to attend service.

The Manson was bound from Bermuda Hundred, Va., with railroad ties for Philadelphia when she went ashore. All aboard were rescued by the life savers of Assateague. The life savers tried to work the vessel without avail. She is fully insured.

PRESIDENT A BIMETALLIST.

Senator Chandler Says He Is Firmly for an International Agreement —New Envoys to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Chandler had a conference with President McKinley to-day upon the subject of bimetallism, and he said after the close of the interview:

"The President stands firmly in favor of international bimetallism as promised by the St. Louis platform. He considers the negotiations with the European powers only temporarily suspended on account of the peculiar condition of affairs in India, and it is the President's intention to again send his envoys to Europe as soon as the conditions are favorable for continuing negotiations."

Senator Chandler added the opinion that the President is as earnestly in favor of bimetallism—"the use of both metals as standard money"—as the Senator himself.

M. JULES CAMBON HERE.

Former Governor General of Algeria Succeeds M. Patenotre as French Ambassador at Washington.

Jules Cambon, the newly appointed Ambassador of France to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamship La Gascogne. He was accompanied by his First Secretary, Eugene Thiebaut. Mme. Cambon and his two children—a son about fifteen years old and a daughter younger—will come later, when their Washington home shall have been made ready for them.

The Ambassador was met by a numerous body of prominent Frenchmen, and a levee followed aboard the steamship. Among those who participated in the reception were Consul General Bruwaert, Consul Charpentier, Henry E. Gouro, President of the French Chamber of Commerce; Henry Maillard, President of the Société Français de Bienfaisance; M. Bailly-Blanchard, Consul at Boston; Mathieu Luchetti, Consul at St. Thomas; M. Boyard of the Panama Canal Company, and E. Bocande, General Agent of the French Line.

M. Cambon, who is a rather short, thickset man, with iron gray hair, rather white mutton-chop side whiskers and pleasant eyes, which look through glasses, greeted his compatriots in the saloon of La Gascogne, and then the party was invited to sit down to a luncheon. The luncheon finished, the Ambassador drove to the Holland House, where he will rest until this evening, to recover from the fatigue of a very rough voyage. Then he will proceed to Washington. He said that he should expect to see the Secretary of State to-morrow, and it was his desire to present his credentials to the President as soon as possible.

The new Ambassador succeeds M. Patenotre, who sailed for France about a month ago. M. Cambon is fifty years old, and for seven years past has been Governor General of Algeria. This is his first office in the field of diplomacy. During the Franco-Prussian war he served as a Captain of Mobiles, and afterward he became Auditor General of the Council of State. When but thirty years old he was appointed Préfect of the Department of Constantine. As a member of the Commission of Reform he assisted in changing from military to civil the administration of Algerian affairs.

Subsequently called to Paris he became Secretary General of the Prefecture of Police, and a few months later Préfect of the Department du Nord.

A FUNERAL IN TROLLEY CARS.

Body to be Carried 27 Miles to New Britain, Conn., for Interment.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 10.—A local firm of undertakers to-night made arrangements to conduct a trolley funeral to-morrow, when the body of Mrs. Emeline E. Wilkey, who died at Vernon last Sunday, will be brought to Fairview Cemetery, this city, a distance of twenty-seven miles, for interment.

The mourners will travel in a private trolley car, which will also convey the casket containing the body of the deceased.

BIG GRAIN DEAL IN TOLEDO.

Mr. Bowman of Paddock, Hodge & Co. Buys Out His Partners.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 10.—One of the largest grain deals ever made in Ohio was that whereby F. O. Paddock and James Hodges sold their two-thirds interest in the firm of Paddock, Hodge & Co. to Justice H. Bowman, the third member of the firm. The sale was completed Saturday night. The amount involved is not given out, but it must have been considerably in excess of $300,000.

The property sold includes the Miami Maize Mills, the big elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, in this city, and a string of twenty elevators on the line of the Clover Leaf Road, eight of which are in Ohio, seven in Indiana, and five in Illinois. The deal also includes the Produce Exchange business and good will of the firm.

CHICAGO GAS COMPANIES MEET.

The Consolidation in August Makes It Impossible to Submit Reports.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Contrary to the expectations of the Street and the Stock Exchange, there was no report of earnings made at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, held this morning at the company's offices, at Madison Street and Michigan Avenue.

By person or by proxy there were represented 198,500 shares of stock, but upon the meeting coming to order President Billings informed those present that the consolidation of the People's with seven other gas companies last August had made it impossible for the Auditor and the Treasurer to prepare their annual reports in time to be presented at the regular meeting.

An adjournment was taken to Feb. 10. Immediately after the stockholders' meeting the Board of Directors elected last year met and re-elected the old officers.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A ridge of high pressure extends from the Southern Atlantic coast to Ontario. A high pressure area has moved from the Pacific coast to the middle plateau region. A storm appears to be developing in Assiniboia. The pressure is low in Western Texas. Light rain has fallen in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and in the West Gulf. The temperature has fallen in the upper lake region, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, the middle plateau region, and the middle slope, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	32	32	37
6 A. M.	31	32	37
9 A. M.	35	34	39
12 M.	44	37	40
4 P. M.	44	40	44
6 P. M.	41	38	42
9 P. M.	36	35	40
12 P. M.	33	34	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39¾
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1897	37
Corresponding date for last 20 years	28

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees, at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 32 degrees, at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .90, and at 8 P. M. was .81.

MR. HANNA LACKS A VOTE

The Latest Estimate at Columbus Gives the Opposition a Majority of One.

BIG DAY FOR BOTH FACTIONS

Gov. Bushnell Cheered by His Supporters, and the Bolting Republicans Denounced at a Mass Meeting of Hanna Men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Senator Hanna is believed to be short one vote of the number necessary to elect him. The opposition is not sure of 73 votes for any one man, as against 72 for Hanna, but they feel confident at least of preventing Hanna's election.

Last night the Democratic Steering Committee demanded of Mr. Kurtz that he furnish at least eight affidavits to-night from Republican members that they would stand with the sixty-five Democratic members in voting against Hanna. The Democratic Steering Committee reported to-night that they were satisfied. Representative Gayman, Chairman of the House Democratic Steering Committee, said Hanna's defeat to-morrow was assured.

It has been agreed by a conference committee that the balloting in the two houses will not beign until 2 P. M. to-morrow, and there may be several changes before that time. The hardest work of the fight on both sides is being done to-night. The workers will not sleep from this time

crowd, but the parade was not equal to those of other years. There were some yells for Hanna, but they were followed by cheers for Bushnell.

The Hanna Mass Meeting.

Before the inaugural parade concluded the Hanna clubs began to arrive to attend the mass meeting. All these clubs and delegations proceeded to the Nell House to call on Senator Hanna. The street in front of the Nell House was blockaded from noon till 3 P. M., and Senator Hanna was kept as busy making responses as Gov. Bushnell had been during the forenoon. The Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland came in two sections, one for Bushnell and Mayor McKisson and the other for Hanna.

While the mass meeting, according to promise, was not called to order until 8 P. M., yet the crowds began to press toward the Auditorium two hours before that time, and if the doors had been opened the place would have been packed before 2 o'clock. The seating capacity of the Auditorium is 5,000, and overflow meetings were announced early in the afternoon.

The mass meeting was the largest assemblage ever known in the history of the city. All the standing room in the Auditorium was taken, and many thousands were unable to gain admittance. The meeting lasted from 3 to 6 P. M. There was frequent hissing when the names of Gov. Bushnell, Mr. Kurtz, and others were mentioned. The terms "traitor," "Judas," and the like were frequently used as responses from the audience. Several of the speakers referred to Senator Foraker in connection with the revolt in the party. The audience was in close sympathy with the intense and bitter utterances of most of the speakers.

The meeting was called to order by Judge George K. Nash, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, who reviewed the history of the last campaign for the purpose of showing that Mr. Hanna was the choice of the Republicans of the State for United States Senator. He declared that the integrity of the party was at stake in the contest.

Congressman Walter L. Weaver of Springfield, the home of Gov. Bushnell, was then introduced as Chairman of the meeting. He made a vigorous speech against those whom he accused of schemes for the disruption of the party.

Anti-Hanna Combine Denounced.

At the conclusion of Mr. Weaver's address, Congressmen Grosvenor, Northway, Burton, and Southard and Judge Gouble of Cincinnati were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. While they were absent from the hall several speeches were made. The committee then returned and presented a series of resolutions, introduced by a long preamble, denouncing the Republican leaders of the anti-Hanna movement as conspirators.

Aside from attempting to defeat Senator Hanna, the opposition was charged with the intention of gerrymandering the State in the interest of the Democrats. The Republican members of the Legislature opposed to Hanna were charged with committing a breach of trust. In regard to Gov. Bushnell the resolutions said:

"We, as his constituents, cling to the hope that he will not fail to heed the voice of the party which twice elected him Governor; the voice of the mighty people of the State of Ohio and the obligations of good citizenship and good government, all representations to the contrary notwithstanding; and that he will draw the line of his opposition to Mr. Hanna, by us deeply regretted and unforeseen, at this threatened breach of high public trust. Our faith in his Republicanism and integrity of purpose, heretofore entertained and not now abandoned, is such as to justify the hope that he will, in unmistakable terms, advise and use his influence in every proper form against violating the instructions given by the people to their representatives."

The resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, First, That we condemn without reserve or qualification this most unholy conspiracy, and protest in the name of the people of the State of Ohio against its further progress and further success.

"Resolved, Further, that we call upon every Republican member of the General Assembly to be present in his seat on next Tuesday and by voice, by act, and by vote carry into execution the fulfillment of the obligation assumed by him when elected as such member, and,

"Resolved, Finally, that we will welcome most cordially to full co-operation with us the Republican members of said General Assembly, however they may have voted or acted thus far in relation to the subject matter of this declaration."

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, and after several more speeches the meeting adjourned. After the meeting Senator Hanna was serenaded at the Nell House and he made several speeches, in all of which he expressed the fullest confidence in the final outcome of the contest.

GROSVENOR FLOUTS BUSHNELL.

Refuses Professional Employment to Avoid Meeting Him.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Congressman Grosvenor, who has been here in the interest of Hanna, has written a letter to James H. Wiggins, a convict in the Ohio Penitentiary, serving a twenty-year term, who has been endeavoring to get out. He had correspondence with Gen. Grosvenor, whom he desired to employ professionally.

In this morning's mail at the penitentiary a letter was received for Wiggins from Grosvenor. Letters to convicts are opened and read, and the one from Grosvenor was turned over to Warden Coffin. The letter was written on a letterhead of the Committee of Mines and Mining of the House of Representatives, of which Grosvenor is Chairman, and bore the date of Washington, Jan. 8, 1898. It is as follows:

Mr. James H. Wiggins, Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir: I will not undertake any employment, professional or otherwise, that will bring me in any way in contact with, or into the presence of the person who is now exercising the office of Governor of Ohio. Yours very truly,

C. H. GROSVENOR.

MR. HANNA STILL A SENATOR.

Will Hold His Seat Until the Legislature Elects or Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In connection with the Senatorial contest in Ohio, the question has been raised whether or not Mr. Hanna is now a member of the Senate. Senators who have examined the precedents say that the appointment of a Senator by the Governor, as in the case of Senator Hanna, holds until the Legislature elects or adjourns. Congress having provided by law that a Legislature cannot elect until after it has been in session two weeks, a vacancy would result if the appointee of the Governor held only until the Legislature met.

In the past, Senators appointed by the Governor have held their offices until the Legislatures have chosen their successors. In one case a Senator held through an entire deadlock in the Legislature, and tried to retain his seat when the Legislature adjourned, but after the matter was discussed in the Senate, the seat was declared vacant on adjournment of the Legislature.

SENATOR FORAKER'S POSITION.

Out of the Ohio Contest Except as a Peacemaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Foraker has returned to Washington, and occupied his seat in the Senate for the first time today since the Christmas holidays. Referring to the Ohio Senatorial contest, he said that it was very bitter and much to be deplored.

"I have kept out of it," he said, "and have had nothing to do with it, except only to try to make peace. All efforts in this direction have so far been unavailing, but we hope yet to solve the difficulty in some way that will be as nearly satisfactory to the party and all concerned as such settlements usually are. That is all I can say at present, without fear of doing more harm than good."

MR. BRICE TO OHIO DEMOCRATS.

He Advises Them Not to Support a Republican for Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—George Hull has given out the following telegram, which he received from ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice under date of Jan. 3:

"Am taking no part in the Senatorial matter in Ohio and wish that distinctly understood. I have no doubt as to the duty of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The good of the party and State will be best conserved by their voting for a Democrat, and not at any time voting for a Republican. This will preserve the integrity of every Democrat and leave the party in better position to go into further campaigns."

Hurt in the Inauguration Parade.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Just before the inauguration parade reached the grand stand to-day a wheel came off one of the Gatling gun wagons. Herbert Reynolds of Newark was fatally hurt and Harry Shutts of Newark seriously.

A QUIET DAY FOR THE MAYOR.

As Most of the Big Offices Have Been Filled, He Has Comparatively Few Callers.

Mayor Van Wyck's second week in office began with none of the rush and excitement that characterized his first days as Mayor. Most of the important posts have been filled, and as a consequence few office seekers called on the Mayor yesterday. Assemblyman Julius Harburger was his first visitor, and talked with him about excise matters. Mr. Harburger will lead the excise fight in the Assembly for Tammany. He said that he would introduce his Sunday theatre and baseball bills to-morrow.

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea saw the Mayor about the Brooklyn Bridge trolley loop and other department matters. Commissioner of Accounts Edward Owen brought the Mayor a long typewritten statement, but what it had reference to he would not tell the reporters. "It was only a matter of department routine," he said, "and nothing startling was in it."

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney was another official who had a conference with the Mayor. In the afternoon the Commissioner had a talk with the contractor who cleaned the streets of Long Island City during Mayor Gleason's term.

Late in the afternoon John F. Carroll, Richard Croker's lieutenant, visited the Mayor. They engaged in a long conference, during which a morocco-bound notebook that Mr. Carroll had with him was frequently consulted. At 4:30 o'clock they went out together. Mr. Carroll also saw Controller Coler.

TAX DEPARTMENT WORK.

Old New York System for Collecting Personal Levies to be Used.

The clerical force of the Tax Department was busied yesterday with sending out notices to taxpayers. Corrections in the list must be made before April 30. The new books for 1898 were opened yesterday. President Feitner said that it would be some time before many citizens appeared at the department to swear off their taxes.

"In collecting personal taxes," he said, "we shall apply the old New York system to the other boroughs. In the event of non payment, warrants will be given to the City Marshals to levy on the delinquent property." President Feitner further said with reference to his department that there would be no appointment of deputies and clerks for Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond under several months. There will be no assessments made in these boroughs before next September, for the budget of 1899.

With regard to the deficit of $9,000,000 in Brooklyn and the smaller deficits in Richmond and Queens, the Tax Commissioners are now considering the ways and means to make them up. They may decide to levy a special tax in Brooklyn.

Brymer's Writ for Reinstatement.

Fire Marshal Alonzo Brymer of Brooklyn, who received on Saturday an order from Fire Commissioner Scannell removing him from office, yesterday obtained from Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court an order requiring the Commissioner to show cause why a peremptory writ should not issue commanding him to reinstate Brymer. John McMessey Gray, who was appointed as Brymer's successor, is enjoined from acting as Fire Marshal until the determination of the motion. Mr. Brymer's contention is based on his position as a war veteran and other grounds.

Planning a Clean Sweep.

It is expected that within a few days the Civil Service Commission will promulgate new rules, which will admit of a clean sweep of anti-Tammany office holders from the departments. Corporation Counsel Whalen has now under consideration the status of the departments with reference to the civil service regulations, and until he has prepared an opinion the heads of the departments will make no change except in such particulars as are plainly specified in the charter.

Sheriff Dunn in New Quarters.

Sheriff Dunn moved into the Stewart Building yesterday, and the rooms which were formerly occupied by ex-Sheriff Tamsen and him in the "Brownstone Building," will be turned over to the City Court. The Sheriff is now settled in eight rooms at the Reade Street and Broadway corner of the Stewart Building, and the quarters are much more ample and convenient than the old ones.

Much Business for the Council.

The Municipal Assembly will meet this afternoon at 1 o'clock. There is such an enormous amount of work to be done that it may be found necessary to hold sessions more frequently than once a week. Among the important business to be transacted today is the voting of salaries to new officials, giving them authority to rent offices, and preparing the new budget. It was said yesterday that a flood of ordinances would be introduced.

PLANS OF ANTI-PLATT MEN.

Controller Roberts Said to be Their Candidate for Governor.

James A. Roberts, State Controller, is said to be the candidate of the anti-Platt Republicans for Governor. Mr. Roberts has been identified with the anti-organization element since 1895, when the State Club, of which John E. Milholland, William Brookfield, and ex-Senator Warner Miller were the projectors, was formed.

Mr. Roberts was a candidate for Governor at the time that Levi P. Morton was nominated, and he was again in the race in 1896, against Frank S. Black, his strength coming mainly from the Republicans who were opposed to Senator Platt. The Controller's friends assert that he would be the strongest candidate that they could support; that his record with regard to State expenditures has gained for him a large following.

William Brookfield and other anti-Platt leaders say that it is their intention to call an early State convention, nominate a ticket, and then to let the organization Republicans support it or leave it.

The Executive Committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York met in the new headquarters of the anti-Platt organization, in the St. James Building, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, last night. Ex-Mayor Strong was there, and the question of funds for the movement was discussed. The Enrollment Committee, of which J. B. Backus is Chairman, also met last night and discussed the coming enrollment.

IS A CANDIDATE AGAINST QUIGG.

J. S. Barcus Announces that He Would Like to Run for Congress.

James S. Barcus, the anti-Platt leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, is a candidate for Congressman from the Fourteenth District, which L. E. Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, now represents. Mr. Barcus announced his candidacy last night.

Until Dec. 14, the day of the Republican primaries, Mr. Barcus was the rival of Abraham Gruber for the organization leadership of the Twenty-first District, and his name led the anti-Gruber ticket at the primaries. Mr. Barcus was defeated, carrying only one of the forty-two election districts. A week later, at a meeting held in Lion Park, Mr. Barcus and his followers joined in a body the anti-organization movement. It is probable that Congressman Quigg will stand for renomination.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Republicans of the Assembly Nominate Their Officers in Caucus.

TRENTON, Jan. 10.—The Republican members of the Assembly held a caucus tonight and selected the men who will be chosen officers of the Lower House when the Legislature convenes to-morrow afternoon. The list follows:

Speaker—David O. Watkins of Gloucester; Clerk—Thomas H. Jones of Essex; Assistant Clerk—Charles F. Hopkins of Morris; Journal Clerk—W. H. Hulskamper of Union; Assistant Journal Clerk—A. C. Demerest of Bergen; Engrossing Clerk—Charles H. Foiwell of Burlington; Assistant Engrossing Clerks—Theodore Gaddis of Essex and C. A. Weidel of Mercer; Sergeant at Arms—John R. Flavell of Essex; Assistant Sergeants at Arms—H. E. Havens of Ocean and John V. A. Vancleff of Somerset; Bill Clerk—W. H. Luppey of Cumberland; Assistant Bill Clerk—Joseph Hinger of Camden; Assistant to Clerk of House—Herbert H. Watts of Essex.

TALK ON KINDERGARTENS

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association in Carnegie Hall.

A GREAT WORK OF EDUCATION

System Not One of Reformation, but of Formation, and Its Object to Teach the People to Live Together.

The annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association was held last night at Carnegie Hall. There was a large attendance. Addresses were made by Hamilton W. Mabie, President of the organization; Bishop Henry C. Potter, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Richard Watson Gilder, Alfred Bishop Mason, Treasurer of the association; Miss Runyon of the Teachers College, and Miss Locke of the Pratt Institute.

Vacant places on the Board of Managers were filled by the election of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Jennie B. Merrill, Miss Jenny Hunter, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mrs. John Church, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. H. B. Stillman, Mrs. Henry R. Pyne, and Mrs. Daniel Bacon.

The meeting was called to order by President Mabie, who, in his introductory remarks, contrasted the condition of the kindergarten movement to-day with the condition eight years ago, when the first meeting of the association was held. He spoke of the scope of the work in New York, and said that the kindergarten work was the intellectual heritage this generation would leave to the next.

"We are here," he added, "to bring the disinherited into their heritage. We are here to tell society to make room for the children."

Miss Runyon delivered an address on "The Educational Value of the Kindergarten." She discussed the broadness of its methods and showed the value of the work in all lines.

Dr. Butler said the problem of the civilized world was for the people to learn how to live together. The spirit of the kindergarten was toward training children on the line of co-operative effort. It was teaching them to live together. The greatest danger of the country was that private advantage was at war with public advance. The kindergarten work was not a work of reformation—it was formation. Citizenship was a matter of habit, and at no time was it so shaped as between the ages of four and six years. The kindergarten was the most valuable feature of education and should therefore be supported.

Mrs. Locke, on the subject of "A Summer Playground," gave an interesting experience of an experiment last year with tenement children.

The address of Bishop Potter was interspersed with bright anecdotes. He congratulated the association upon its work and urged the members to keep up their efforts and to yield to no difficulty or discouragements. He hailed the kindergarten work as the solution of a great problem.

In making his report, Mr. Alfred Bishop Mason said that it was necessary to raise about $13,000 for the organization, and that it must come from the people, mainly by private subscriptions.

The meeting concluded with a brief address by Richard Watson Gilder.

CROKER AT HIS CLUB AGAIN.

A Big Crowd Attracted Thither by His Presence—More New Members Proposed.

The size of the crowd at the Democratic Club last night made it more apparent than ever that larger quarters are needed. Mr. Croker returned from Lakewood late yesterday afternoon, and dined at the club. Later in the evening a large crowd appeared, and seats in the parlors and café were at a premium, and there was no chance for Mr. Croker and the members of the inner circle to hold conferences without being overheard.

Mr. Croker denied the story printed in a morning paper, which tried to prove that he had bought the Brookdale Farm, in New Jersey. He said that if a breeding farm in New Jersey were offered to him gratis, he would not accept it.

The Board of Governors of the club will meet to-night, and then the question of providing more roomy quarters will doubtless be settled. The old clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club, in Sixth Avenue, which Mr. Croker purchased last week, will probably be taken. To the already long list proposed for membership these names were added last night:

Leo C. Dessar, James G. Wallace, Howard J. Forker, John Sheehan, Walter A. Burke, Allen R. Blount, Peter A. Cassidy, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Patrick Norton, Elias A. Rosenbaum, Philip Braender, S. Morrell Banner, Joseph D. Cremin, Joseph Leopold, Alexander Rosenthal, Harry W. Vogel, Anthony McOwen, James W. Godfrey, William J. O'Leary, E. E. Tull, John J. Glasson, Charles B. Hoff, Charles D. Hughes, Chester G. Cutter, and Thomas D. Reilly.

E. W. WOOLLEY, JR., CHOSEN.

Re-elected Chairman of the Hudson County Republican Committee.

The Hudson County Republican Committee met at Music Hall, Jersey City, last night to elect a chairman for the new year. The contestants were Edward W. Woolley, Jr., the present Chairman; and Congressman Thomas McEwan.

It was expected that there would be a disturbance, but beyond a personal attack on Mr. McEwan, by Jacob Strauss, who accused Mr. McEwan of riding on railroad passes and opposing Vice President Hobart and Gen. Sewell, there was no excitement. Mr. McEwan made a brief denial of the charges and a ballot was ordered. Woolley receiving 151 votes and McEwan 100. Mr. Woolley thanked the committee for electing him for a second term.

WAISTCOATS AND POLITICS.

Buttling's Criticisms of Woodruff's "Vests" May Lead to a Ward Fight.

The frequent criticisms made during the past year by ex-Sheriff Buttling on Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's taste in waistcoats have borne fruit. Mr. Buttling was the only member of the Kings County Executive Committee not invited to Mr. Woodruff's harmony dinner on Saturday night, and now the news comes that Mr. Woodruff intends to undermine Mr. Buttling in the Fifth Ward. The report is that Mr. Woodruff will get the County Committee to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the organization in that ward, which is at present in Mr. Buttling's vest pocket. The subcommittee is to recommend a reorganization of the ward. Mr. Buttling is sure, however, to control the ward, even if it is reorganized.

The ex-Sheriff was asked yesterday if, in view of this attack, he would retract any of his observations on Mr. Woodruff's waistcoats.

"I have nothing to retract," said Mr. Buttling. "I have always spoken in the most complimentary terms of Mr. Woodruff's waistcoats. I regard them as models of taste, and I think they contributed in no slight degree to the glorious victory won by the Republicans in the Mayoralty campaign. Those waistcoats were oriflammes. I might say that they were gonfalons, and Mr. Woodruff a gonfalonier. I have always held that opinion, and whatever differences may have existed between Mr. Woodruff and myself, I have never withheld my praise for his waistcoats."

Increase in Hoffman House Stock.

At their annual meeting last night the stockholders of the Hoffman House Corporation approved an increase of capital stock from $200,000 to $300,000, and decided to increase the number of Directors from three to five. These Directors were chosen: James D. Leary, R. T. McDonald, Grahams Polly, Daniel J. Leary, and J. P. Caddagan. The Directors organized by electing these officers: J. P. Caddagan, President and General Manager; Grahams Polly, Treasurer; Daniel J. Leary, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Those Interested in Them Through the Firm of R. E. Johnson & Co. Hold a Meeting.

Those interested financially and in many other ways in the affairs of the musical firm of R. E. Johnson & Co. met yesterday afternoon in their office, in the Decker Building, Union Square, for the purpose of perfecting a reorganization. The small receipts from the concerts given at the Metropolitan Opera House every Sunday night have caused an embarrassing tangle in the firm's affairs.

It was authoritatively stated that of the seven concerts thus far given only two, the first and the Nordica, resulted in profit.

At the meeting held yesterday there were present: Representing the firm, Mrs. R. E. Johnson and Charles Cochran; M. Joubert, as manager for MM. Ysaye and Pugno; Pol Plançon, and M. Gerardy. Various ideas and plans were submitted for the continuance of the business, with an offer from some one with considerable capital to invest, with the understanding that Mr. Johnson should have nothing further to do with the firm's affairs. No one in authority would say who this individual is.

In all probability arrangements will be made to-day by which Mr. Johnson will retire and the business continue under Mr. Cochran and one other. It is expected that all existing contracts will be carried out.

Mr. Cochran is authority for the statement that the last of the Sunday night concerts, which is scheduled next Sunday, will positively take place.

All the principal artists will leave for the West to-day. Plançon will sing Wednesday night in Toledo, and from there he will go to Chicago to make up part of the programme with Mme. Nordica and M. Pugno in the concert to be given under the management of Theodore Thomas and his orchestra Friday and Saturday nights of this week. M. Gerardy will visit Milwaukee, where he plays on Thursday night, and the early part of next week he will be heard in Chicago.

M. Ysaye will stop off at Cincinnati to take part in a concert there the latter part of the week, after which he will join the other members of the company in Chicago. This will complete the contracts thus far made for these artists under the management of R. E. Johnson & Co., and after the reorganization of the firm further appearances will be arranged for them throughout the country.

M. Joubert, speaking for Ysaye and Pugno, said last night that nothing would suit him or the people he represents better than to stay in this country the balance of the season.

Mr. Johnson is at the home of his mother, in Brooklyn. Reports current to the effect that he had been taken to St. Vincent's Hospital were brought about through the fact that he had been taken from the Brevoort House in the hospital ambulance.

PROBABLE MURDER AT SEA.

During a Fight a Fireman Either Fell or Was Knocked Overboard.

The British tramp steamship Mary Anning arrived at Quarantine last night from Macelo, Brazil, and St. Lucia, minus one of her crew. Capt. Davis reported that the man had either fallen or been thrown overboard during an altercation with one of the other men.

It was on the last day of the old year when about one hour out from St. Lucia that two firemen got into a wrangle. They were Paul Waesch and Charles Meyer. They were on the upper deck on the port side, and during a scuffle Waesch went over the rail, carrying away a section of it, which he grasped in his effort to save himself.

One of the crew gave the alarm of "man overboard," and the officers on watch stopped the steamer. A boat was lowered, but all efforts were unavailing, no sign of the man was discovered.

Paul Waesch was a native of Germany, thirty-six years of age. Meyer is a German, about twenty-three years of age.

The Stapleton police were notified last night, and this morning Meyer will be placed under arrest.

THE HILTON TROPHY.

The Georgia Team of Marksmen Naturally Very Proud to Have Won It at Sea Girt, N. J.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

It appears that the Hilton Trophy is coming at last. The next question is, What will be done with the trophy? It is considered the most important winning of the Georgia team at this year's matches at Sea Girt, and the trophy is looked upon as the most valuable of all those presented on that occasion. It is natural, therefore, that it should be put on exhibition for the benefit of the public. The team will probably decide to put the Hilton Trophy on exhibition, along with all the other trophies and prizes won at Sea Girt, in some public place where they can be seen by all Savannahans.

It is not known yet in whose custody the trophy will remain during its stay in Savannah, but that will probably be decided by the team after its arrival. In all probability, after it has been on exhibition for several weeks, it will be placed at the Guards' arsenal, that command having furnished the greatest number of good shots composing the team.

The delay in securing the trophy grew out of the fact that it has been detained in Washington by Gen. Harries, its custodian there, until certain plates commemorative of the victory of the Washington men in 1896, could be secured and placed upon it. Much correspondence has been had with regard to it, with the result that it is finally coming nearly four months after the Savannah men won it.

Who Have Won It.

The prize is a trophy presented by Henry Hilton of New York, to be shot for annually at Sea Girt. The conditions which govern it are that it shall be held during the year by the head of the corps or organization whose team may win it, and must be returned to the New Jersey State Rifle Association at the close of the year. The value of the trophy is $3,000. In addition, a bronze medal, made by Tiffany of New York, is presented to each member of the winning team.

Among those who have won the trophy are: 1878, New York, score 1,044; 1879, New York, score 1,043; 1880, Division of the Missouri, United States Army, score 1,023; 1881, New York, score 911; 1882, Pennsylvania, score 986; 1883, Michigan, score 1,066; 1884, Division of the Atlantic, United States Army, score 1,018; 1885, Division of the Atlantic, United States Army, score 997; 1886, Massachusetts, score 1,044; 1887, Massachusetts, score 1,096; 1888, Massachusetts, score 1,080; 1889, Massachusetts, score 1,057; 1890, District of Columbia, score 1,017; 1891, New York, score 1,065; 1892, Pennsylvania, score 1,056; 1893, District of Columbia, score 1,058; 1894, Pennsylvania, score 1,088; 1895, District of Columbia, score 1,097; 1896, District of Columbia, score 1,010; 1897, Georgia, score 1,107.

As will be seen, Georgia's score heads the list. This score was made upon the new military target, however, and for that reason, no doubt, less has been said about the fact that it is the world's record than would have otherwise been the case.

No Euchre to Raise Hospital Funds.

The Advisory Board of the Hahneman Hospital, which was formerly known as the South Third Street Homeopathic, and is located in Brooklyn Borough, has, in view of Evangelist Claggett's opposition to progressive euchre, discarded that means of raising money for hospital purposes. The board is composed of women, most of whom belong to the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, where the evangelist has been preaching for more than a week.

SHOPLIFTERS CONVICTED

Mrs. Mary Bowers and Gertrude Barbero Found Guilty of Theft.

THE VERDICT SHOCKS THEM

Both Weep Hysterically Upon Hearing Their Fate—Sentence to be Imposed To-morrow—Sensational Evidence at the Morning Session of Court.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Mary Bowers and her sister, Gertrude Barbero, charged with petit larceny in stealing a feather aigrette from a Fourteenth Street department store, considered the evidence four hours, and gave a verdict at 10:30 o'clock last night of guilty, and made a recommendation for mercy. Recorder Goff denied a motion for a new trial. Both women broke down and wept hysterically when the verdict was announced. They will be sentenced to-morrow.

In the morning Detective Joseph O'Donohue was recalled to the witness stand at the request of a juror. The juror questioned him.

"What sort of wrapping paper were the goods the defendants had wrapped up in?" the juror asked the witness.

"Brown paper," was the answer.

"There were no names on the paper?"

"There were not. The package had been opened when I saw it."

"That's different from what you said," said the juror, with a smile. "You don't know what I want to find out."

Mrs. Bowers directly contradicted the testimony of Detective O'Donohue, that when she was in Magistrate Hedges's court she had cried that if she were released she would never steal again. She testified that she had not made such a statement, and that O'Donohue was not in court at the time.

Gertrude Barbero then took the stand, and made similar denials.

Miss Mary Plunkett, the store detective, who caused the arrest of the women, testified that thousands of people were crowded about the bargain counters at the time of the alleged theft, and that the store was crowded to its utmost.

Then the prosecution sprung a sensation. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre called William J. Kinsley, an expert in handwriting, to the stand to testify concerning the letter Mrs. Bowers brought to court, and which she claimed had been written to her by Mrs. Youngs, a Wichita (Kan.) milliner. This letter contained a request for Mrs. Bowers to buy for Mrs. Young the eighty-four-cent aigrette alleged to have been stolen and other articles. Mr. McIntyre asked the witness if he had compared the letter with Mrs. Bowers's signature to the complaint made in the police court.

Mr. Purdy made an objection, which was overruled by the Recorder.

"I find," said Mr. Kinsley, "that the signature on the police court complaint and the handwriting in lead pencil in the letter have the same characteristics and were apparently written by the same person. The address on the envelope was in a different handwriting."

At this Mr. Purdy, Mrs. Bowers, and Miss Barbero all became excited.

"The idea of insinuating such a thing!" said Mr. Purdy.

"Dreadful!" said Mrs. Bowers.

"It's a lie!" cried pretty Miss Barbero.

Mrs. Bowers was called to the stand to say she didn't write the letter herself.

Miss Barbero testified that she had received the letter at her sister's home, in Harlem, about the middle of last September, but she had nothing to say when Mr. McIntyre asked her how the letter came to be postmarked Brooklyn.

"I am not a religious man," said Mr. Purdy, in summing up, "and I even doubt the Divinity of the Saviour, but I believe there is a divinity which is to shield the innocent child of this woman from disgrace."

Woman Wins a Cornell Prize.

ITHACA, Jan. 10.—The fourth annual debating contest for the '94 Memorial Prize was held in the Armory of Cornell University to-night. The judges awarded the prize to Miss Abigail Hill Laughlin of Portland, Me. Miss Laughlin is a student in the Law School and a graduate of Wellesley College.

Tennessee Lumber Company Fails.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The Tennessee Lumber Company of this city made an assignment to W. M. Kemper to-day. The assets and liabilities each are $50,000.

Pink or White Ballet Tights?

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Opera House of Vienna has been considering a question of propriety. The legs of the ballet, are they in harmony with the scruples of the age? The verdict has been that the flesh-colored coverings are more or less unseemly, and that the corps de ballet, which, as the Irishman said, is "like the Manx arms, essentially legs," must cover the said legs with roomy white satin stockings. These are to be worn over what the Germans call "trikots," and what we call "tights. Whereupon a notice was recently affixed to the other rules and regulations of the Vienna opera. It signified that the costumes of the coryphée would consist in future of eight instead of seven pieces—to wit, tights, skirt, bodice, corsette, dancing shoes, head-gear (Kopfputz,) trimmings of flowers and laces and—the roomy white satin stockings. "Last week," says the account, "the innocent white novelty stockings made their official debut on the stage amid the brilliancy of the footlights. It was in the representation of Gounod's 'Faust.' For the first time they stood forth, these glittering female forms, after the transformation scene of the Walpurgis Night, and these brilliant figures all wore white and roomy satin stockings." It adds that there was a murmur of sensation among the audience. Sensation but not satisfaction. What is the harm of pink tights? We not speak of the "pink of propriety?"

German and American Universities.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College is back from his five months' vacation in Europe. His objective point was the Berlin University, and during his thirty days' stay in the German capital he hardly missed a day in attendance at either the university or the gymnasium. He studied the university system carefully, learned many things, he says, and in the future may adapt some of these new ideas to use at Bowdoin.

"It has come to be regarded as necessary that aspirants for American professorships shall have studied in Germany," said President Hyde, "but my observation leads me to believe that they could fit themselves as well in this country. I think the American training is even broader than the German. German universities tend too much toward specialization. The Germans have a very broad foundation to work on, however, the university training corresponding to the last years of an American college and the first few years of professional life. The gymnasium brings the student to a point which is reached somewhere in our sophomore year, and then turns him over to the university. It is impossible to compare the German institution with the American college."

TOOK TOO MUCH LAUDANUM.

Dr. A. H. Smith Made a Mistake, but Is Now Out of Danger.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station were informed that a man had attempted to commit suicide last night at 273 West Thirty-eighth Street and a detective was sent there at once. It was found that Dr. Arthur H. Smith, who lives at that address, was suffering from an overdose of laudanum.

It was said that Dr. Smith has had insomnia lately, and has been taking laudanum. He took too much about 11 o'clock, and discovering this, he had some strong black coffee made and drank it. Then Dr. O. H. Clauss of 261 West Thirty-eighth Street was summoned, and sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. The ambulance call alarmed Police Headquarters and the Thirty-seventh Street police were notified. Dr. Smith's explanation satisfied the detective and he made no arrest.

Dr. Smith will recover.

MUSKRAT'S WINTER HOME.

How It Fits Up—His Services as Diamond-Back Terrapin.

Chestertown (Md.) Letter to The Baltimore Sun.

The veteran hunters of Kent have pinned their faith to the muskrat's forecast for a hard Winter. Unless the rats of the Kent County marshes are away off in their reckoning there will be a strong move of cold weather in these parts before January closes. Everywhere the singular looking dome houses of the muskrats are built with the thickness of wall and weather precautions found during cold Winters. The huts are unusually plentiful on the river marshes. An old hunter declares that he never saw so many beds to the acre in his experience.

It is a notable fact that muskrats never begin to build their Winter homes until the season is well advanced and always with a view to striking a safe elevation above the ice line. Though notably industrious, the muskrat never means to indulge in a needless expenditure of labor. For example, a settlement or colony of water rats, in their incessant nocturnal marches away from the marshes in search of sweet apples, of which they are fond, or other articles of food, invariably tread in single file, so that the grass is beaten down hard under their feet.

Trappers have already opened the Winter quarters of the rats and report every possible precaution as having been taken, which fact portends a long and rigorous Winter. These huts are dome-shaped from cellar to attic, simply a hollow cone, with a small doorway in the sub-basement, deep in the marsh mud, by which he enters or quits his simple barrel-like chamber. He wastes no time in needless ornamentation of the interior, but expends all his energy, art, and craft in making his dark, upper story sleeping quarters warm, snug, and comfortable. In fact, it is of first importance to the muskrat that he be an unerring, long-range weather prophet in order that he may have his dormer chamber well above the reach of February or March freshets, or without a moment's notice he may be compelled to abdicate his Winter home because of the swelling floods.

The muskrat is as interesting in his methods of life as he is shy, wary, and vigilant. In the wider, deeper, streams he does but little damage. He is careful in regard to the cleanliness of what he eats. His food consists principally of roots, but fruit and grain enter into his bill of fare. It is an interesting sight to see the sleek-furred little fellows washing their food.

The fur of the marsh rodent, having been deodorized, is made into overcoats, cheap muffs, boas, caps, mittens, &c. They have greatly lessened in price of late years. Tens of thousands of ratskins are annually sold in the tidewater counties of the Eastern Shore. The flesh is a choice food morsel with the colored folk, and, properly prepared, many a diamond-back terrapin epicure has been deceived into believing that he feasted on diamond-backs when he was in fact eating muskrat meat, well cooked, highly seasoned, with a liberal dash of fine sherry wine. This dish has become so well established as a delicacy that muskrat flesh is at many feasts served as "mock terrapin."

It is a unique kind of sport to shoot water rats by moonlight or by means of a headlight lantern and reflector. These lanterns throw a great flood of light upon the water and the rats are attracted from far and near and swim in the illuminated path. The gunner takes position in the bow of the boat, while an expert "pusher" silently propels the boat slowly forward. Solitary and lonely in the great black shadows behind them the hunters move on, watching sharply for the wake or ripple on the water. The moment the apex of the wake has approached within easy range, a tiny black spot may be seen, and quick as a flash he clasps his fowling piece to his shoulder and drives a charge of heavy shot into the nose and head of the rat. If his aim is not true, quick as the flash the game has dived to the bottom of the stream and is gone.

New Rochelle Yacht Club Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Board of Governors of the New Rochelle Yacht Club was held at the Hotel Manhattan last night. All the members were present. The principal business was the report of the Nominating Committee. It presented the following ticket for the members to vote on at the regular annual meeting of the club, to be held at the Hotel Manhattan on Feb. 7: Commodore—H. Doscher; Vice Commodore—J. Fallert; Rear Commodore—E. T. Birdsall; Secretary—O. W. Meyrowitz; Treasurer—A. S. Cross; Measurer—T. R. Farrington; Trustees—W. Godfrey, G. W. Fuller, Eugene Lambden, C. W. Voltz, and H. H. Todd; Regatta Committee—C. E. Kane, J. C. Lippincott, C. P. Tower, L. Talbott, J. R. Thomas, and A. P. Weston.

Chattanooga a Healthy City.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Clerk Tanner of the City Board of Health has just completed the mortality report for 1897, which makes an exceedingly gratifying showing, as it indicates that Chattanooga is undoubtedly the healthiest place in the South. There were in all 441 deaths, of which number 204 were white and 237 colored. The annual death rate for all colors, based upon the city's present population, was 11 per cent.; for whites, 7.60 per cent., and for colored 18 per cent. The report shows the same results evidenced in the reports of previous years, which have indicated at least 40 per cent. of the deaths occurring in Chattanooga are children under five years of age. Nearly 60 per cent. of the total deaths for 1897 were infants under one year of age.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CORNING, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A fire that resulted from a defective flue did damage to the extent of about $25,000 in the grocery warehouse of C. R. Maltby & Co., in this city, to-day.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Ray J. Morgan's building was destroyed by fire today. Mr. Morgan's hardware store, H. Chalmers & Son, dealers in mill supplies, and Walter Van Tassell, photographer, occupied the building. The loss, which amounts to $40,000, is covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:10 A. M.—487 Third Avenue; H. Webber; damage, $50.

9:45 A. M.—306 Third Street; unknown; damage, $15.

10:55 A. M.—31 Norfolk Street; S. Fine; damage, $50.

11:20 A. M.—347 East Sixty-fifth Street; Nicholas Dugan; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—891 Ninth Avenue; L. Steiner; dam

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge Replies to Controller Roberts.

THE WORK TO BE CONTINUED

Impossibility of Deceiving the Controller as to the Insufficiency of the Appropriation—The Work Done Not Wasted.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge this evening sent to Controller James A. Roberts a reply to his communication of Jan. 5 relative to the continuation of work on the canals under the provisions of the nine-million-dollar appropriation act. Superintendent Aldridge did not care to discuss the contents of the letter, when questioned relative to the matter, saying that it spoke for itself, and fully covered the subjects embraced in the communication which he received from the Controller. The letter follows:

Hon. James A. Roberts, Controller, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., the contents of which I note you were pleased to furnish to the press, even in advance of its transmission to me. I have given careful consideration to the points covered in your letter, which, as I understand them, are:

That the contracts for the improvement of the canals now under way be either abrogated or that the work thereon be suspended for an indefinite time.

That it was upon the assurances of this department and of the State Engineer and Surveyor's department that the canal could be improved for $9,000,000 that the people were induced to vote to bond the State for said improvement.

That in authorizing the expenditure of $9,000,000 the people did not indicate their willingness to expend $16,000,000 for that purpose.

That you, as a member of the Canal Board, would not have voted to approve of the plans and specifications for the canal improvement had the statement not been made in the board that the work was planned and the contracts were being let on the basis of completing the improvement within the appropriation.

That no injury can be done to the operation of the canals as a result of suspension of improvement work.

That if the $9,000,000 were all expended no larger boat could use the canal than now.

That if the work be suspended now, in connection with your suggestion, $3,500,000 could be saved to the State, in case the people should not authorize the expending of the additional sum needed to complete the improvement.

No Interruption of Work.

I beg leave to say that after a very earnest consideration of your suggestions, which, I shall assume, in order that I may give full and fair reasons for my decision, were made with an honesty of purpose, I shall respectfully decline to entertain for a single instant your main suggestion, viz.: the interruption of improvement work.

Charged as I am by the Constitution, and sworn as I am to perform the duties of my office in connection with the law, I do not propose to shrink from a faithful performance of my full duty in an emergency, because of a clamor that has been raised by persons poorly informed as to facts, who purposely lead their listeners and their readers to conclusions not honestly reached; conclusions not supported by facts, because, even if facts have been sought, they have not been determined.

The improvement of the canal system of the State, whether such work should be done with the appropriation, or with an increased appropriation, forms a subject not political without it is made such. If it be made a political question, the friends of the canals and all those favorable to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Empire State's commercial greatness will be found on one side. Opposed to them will be the enemies of the canals and their allies, those whose own selfish interests dictate to them the desirability of an early decay of the State's waterways.

Without directly taking issue with you on your statement that in authorizing the expenditure of $9,000,000 in improving the canals the people did not indicate their willingness to expend $16,000,000 for that purpose, I beg leave to say that I take a broader view than your words would suggest as to the intent represented in the favorable vote on the canal improvement amendment. I shall believe, until it is demonstrated differently, that that vote was merely a declaration on the part of the people of the Empire State that the commercial greatness of our State should be conserved. I doubt if even a small minority of those voting in favor of the improvement proposition studied for one moment the question as to the amount that was involved in making such an improvement. I believe the sentiment was then recorded is the sentiment that exists to-day.

While I shall not seek to escape any responsibility that attaches to myself in connection with this whole question, either as Superintendent of Public Works or as a member of the Canal Board, I deem it but fair that I should remind you of the fact that neither previous to the authorization by the Legislature of the expenditure of the $9,000,000 nor since such authorization have I furnished any estimates as to what an improvement on the lines desired by those most interested would cost. I have confined myself to my duties as the executive officer.

The Law Complied With.

The law of 1895 required that "within three months after issuing the said bonds the Superintendent of Public Works is hereby directed to proceed to enlarge and improve the Erie Canal, the Champlain, and Oswego Canals." This I did, and am still doing, with all the speed possible, and with all the power at the hands of the Department of Public Works. I am not sworn to complete the improvement with the $9,000,000 placed at my disposal. I am sworn to direct the completion of the work on certain lines, subject to such conditions as may be found.

The deepening of the Erie Canal to 9 feet and the Champlain and Oswego Canals to 7 feet is directed. Those lines are not of my own choosing. I could not alter them if I would. I am not responsible for the conditions as they have been found to exist. I have called for a wide and full competition on the part of contractors. I have awarded to the lowest bidders, as the law directs.

That the $9,000,000 at my disposal will not complete the work on the lines marked out by the law and as desired by those who have made an earnest study of the needs of the canals I regret as much as any man can. But so far as I am concerned I shall welcome a detailed inspection of the work already accomplished by such competent delegation, committee, or commission as may be delegated, either by State authority or by authority of the commercial bodies of the State, and also an honest inquiry into the subject of expenditure thus far made and contracted for, and as to means on work to be done in completing the improvement.

I now come to your covert suggestion that you have been purposely or otherwise misled or deceived into approving action of the Canal Board which you would not have so approved had you not been misled or deceived. I am ignorant of any act or word on my part or on the part of the State Engineer that would bear out your interpretation of what has taken place either within or outside of the Canal Board meetings. Such an excuse might be offered by an office boy in extenuation of his acts, but certainly not by the chief disbursing officer of the great State of New York.

All Canal Board meetings take place in the office of the Controller. In the absence of the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State the Controller has been the presiding officer. The Secretary of the Canal Board is an attaché of the Controller's office. Such attaché is the custodian of the records and minutes of the Canal Board. Surely with such facilities at hand, a blind man, not to call to mind the well-worn Biblical quotation, ought not to err in his action.

As chief disbursing officer of the State of New York the Controller, even though he were not a member of the Canal Board, is possessed of sufficient data of the most reliable sort, so that he ought not to be misled or plead deception. All contracts are filed in the Controller's office. Presumably they are inspected by such officer. All partial estimates, all final estimates, and all extraordinary expenditures, either attaching to such contracts or incidental to the work of the department in connection with the improvement are passed upon by the Controller. Surely these things ought to be sufficient to render it impossible that the chief disbursing officer should be misled or deceived.

As an evidence that this data was at hand, and that you had recourse to the same, and did take recourse to the same, I would point to the fact that the attacks made upon your fellow-members of the Canal Board and in newspapers that have sought to make party capital out of a condition of affairs the responsibility for which neither rests upon the Canal Board nor upon this department, was collated in and emanated from the Controller's office.

The Work Accomplished.

As regards your suggestion that the work be suspended in order that, in case an additional appropriation shall not be voted, the sum of $3,500,000 may be saved to the taxpayers, I desire to say that the suggestion carries with it an echo of the claims put forth by persons, if not irresponsible, at least ignorant of the true state of affairs, that the work thus far done has been of no avail, and that the work contracted for will have been done in vain, unless the additional appropriation shall be granted.

As a member of the Canal Board, you, at least, ought to be aware of the falsity of such a claim. When the pending contracts shall have been completed, the canals, for two-thirds of their length, will have been improved in accordance with the directions accompanying the appropriation and in accordance with the wishes of the commercial bodies of the State and the needs of commerce, on plans and specifications prepared by the State Engineer and approved by the Canal Board. Surely this is something.

Though the claim which you set forth, that with the $9,000,000 expended no larger boat could use the canals than now, were conceded, surely no one will claim that the chances for successful navigation and profitable navigation have not been furthered by lifting the Erie Canal for the whole of its length, lacking ninety miles, from a condition bordering on one of forced abandonment, to that of a waterway having nine feet in the clear, improved towpaths, new walls, and improved structures.

There are many other reasons why I must decline to accept your suggestion. Not only would such action seriously jeopardize the commercial interests of New York, but it would tend to result in transportation charges by other routes being so increased as in a single year to more than offset the cost of completing the improvements of the canals, thus working a great hardship to the people of the State by increasing the cost of the things they consume and abridging the distance within which they may profitably dispose of the things they produce.

And, finally, I should feel that I had violated my oath of office if I adopted your suggestion. Very truly,

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

THE CONTROLLER'S REPLY.

Denies Emphatically that He Knew the Appropriation of $9,000,000 Would Be Insufficient.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Controller Roberts received this evening Superintendent Aldridge's letter relating to canal improvements. He said he was not surprised at the decision it announced.

"I feared," Mr. Roberts remarked, "that Mr. Aldridge would not be willing to forego the pleasure of spending nearly three and a half millions more of the people's money, with the pap and patronage connected therewith, and I did not doubt that he would regard so doing as a high and patriotic duty."

Mr. Roberts's attention was called to the Superintendent's intimation that he, as Controller, should have known whether the canal work could be done within the appropriation.

"All I care to say to that," he replied, "is that I did not know. Repeatedly in the meetings of the Canal Board, beginning with the first, at which the board was called upon to approve plans and estimates for the improvement, the statement was made in the presence of Mr. Aldridge that the plans were drawn on the idea that the work could be done for $9,000,000.

"That statement went unchallenged by Mr. Aldridge. He never denied or corrected it.

"As late as last June we were told that while the work on all the canals could not be completed for $9,000,000, that sum would be sufficient to finish the Erie and substantially complete the Oswego and Champlain improvements.

"As to the intimation that I should have known from the contracts filed in my office the status of affairs, it is only necessary to answer that those contracts were filed with me for one purpose only—that is, to enable me to make proper payments upon them. They were not there for me to keep tab, to determine whether the work would turn out according to the estimates.

"I would be more inclined to think that my failure to understand the true situation was due to my stupidity, as Mr. Aldridge intimates, were it not for the fact that Attorney General Hancock got exactly the same impression from the statements of Messrs. Aldridge and Adams, and I am confident that Secretary of State Palmer, if he should express himself, would tell you that his understanding was also the same as mine. The first we heard of the increased cost was last December."

Mr. Roberts recalled Mr. Aldridge's first public announcement that $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 more would be needed to wind up the canal work, in connection with which the Superintendent said that the Canal Executive Committee, whose efforts were mainly instrumental in putting the nine-million-dollar bond issue through, knew all along that sum would not complete the improvements.

"I saw Chairman Hefford of that committee in Buffalo the other day," said the Controller, "and he told me that that statement of Mr. Aldridge was not true. He said that the canal men understood that $9,000,000 was all that was needed, and that it would complete the work.

"I also talked with George Clinton, De Witt Clinton's grandson, long President of the Canal Men's Association, and he assured me that their understanding from the outset was that the $9,000,000 would complete all the improvements and allow a small margin for errors in estimates.

"Mr. Aldridge charges that I have made public figures about canal contracts. I have prepared no tables or statements for any newspaper or anybody; but I have always believed it my duty to allow any citizen access to the State's public accounts, even if he happened to be a newspaper man."

Mr. Roberts said he did not expect to answer Mr. Aldridge's letter.

"I asked him to do a certain thing," said Mr. Roberts, "and he has declined to do it. I don't see that there is anything more to be said."

A STATE TRUANT SCHOOL.

The Legislature to be Asked for $50,000 to Start It.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—At the instance of the State Department of Public Instruction a bill is to be introduced in the Legislature at once providing for a State truant school. An appropriation of $50,000 is asked for to begin the work. The site is to be selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Controller.

The Board of Managers is to consist of four persons appointed by the Governor, none of whom can hold judicial office. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is to be one of the members. Committments to the institution may be made of children between the ages of eight and sixteen years. Provision is made for the parole of inmates at the discretion of the managers. No child can be sent to another institution for violating the truancy law unless the committment is approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and subject to his visitation.

A Notable "Messiah" Performance.

At the Metropolitan Opera House next Saturday night, by the People's Choral Union, Frank Damrosch, conductor, with a magnificent chorus of 1,000. Emma Juch, Josephine Jacoby, Evan Williams, and Charles W. Clark, soloists. Seats now ready at box office, Tyson's, and Ruliman's.—Adv

Manufacturing Furrier,
Has Marked Down
PRICES OF ALL FURS
Except Sealskin.
124 AND 126 WEST 42d STREET

PRIMARY ELECTION BILL

Up-State Republicans Opposed to the Measure Outlined by Mr. Quigg.

EFFORT TO SECURE HARMONY

A Plan to be Proposed with a View to Overcoming the Growing Opposition to the State Organization.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The announcement made in New York that the Republican leaders will introduce in the Legislature a Primary Election bill which will receive the support of the organization in both branches is confirmed here on the authority of representatives of the administration. That such a measure was in contemplation has been known for some time.

Friends of Gov. Black said to-day, however, that the bill, when introduced, would not be the measure outlined by County Chairman Quigg and vouched for by him. That bill, they said, would not be satisfactory to the up-State Republicans for the reason that it provided for no registration previous to the election next November.

What Gov. Black and the other leaders outside of New York City have in mind is the effect of the proposed legislation on the election this Fall, and they do not propose, if they can help it, to do anything to imperil the success of the party in the State in order to allow Mr. Quigg to continue to wreak punishment, as they express it, on the anti-Platt Republicans of the metropolis. What they want and will insist upon, it is announced on good authority, is a bill that will help to heal the split among the New York City Republicans, and they do not believe that any measure drawn or backed by Mr. Quigg, Edward Lauterbach, or Fred S. Gibbs would have that effect.

The Primary bill already introduced in the Senate by Mr. Brush is said to be considered an impracticable measure by Gov. Black and his lieutenants, and Senator Pavey's independent attitude makes it improbable that the organization will adopt the measure which he offered the Senate last session and reintroduced this year. It is expected, therefore, that an entirely new bill, which may or may not include many features of these two proposed laws, will be presented to both houses as the organization's scheme for "purging the primaries."

The Republican leaders declare with confidence that this bill will be in the nature of a harmonizer. It will be introduced with the idea of convincing the Republican voters of the interior that the "machine" is for fairness, and that the revolt inside the party, which has already assumed such considerable proportions in New York City, is not based on just grounds.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Reformers Investigating the Results of Gov. Black's Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Secretary George McAneny, of the Civil Service Reform Association, with headquarters at 54 William Street, New York, was at the Capitol to-day, examining the records of the State Civil Service Commission. Mr. McAneny was in search of data for a report on the operations of the State law as enforced by Gov. Black, which will be made public, he says, within a few days.

"In this report," said Mr. McAneny, "we expect to show to the public, and I hope to convince the Governor, that the present law has done exactly what we predicted it would, i.e., practically abolished competition for places in the classified service, placed it in the power of heads of departments to appoint substantially whom they please, and opened the way to almost all of the abuses of the spoils system. Our report will be made up from the State's own official records and its statements of the workings of the law will be based on cold figures of whose accuracy there can be no dispute."

Secretary McAneny had an hour's talk with Gov. Black, in the course of which they discussed the law and its abuses fully. He was impressed, he said, with the Governor's frankness and fairness in the discussion of the matter, and he believed that, if the evils of the law's operation could be sufficiently impressed upon the Governor he would consent to its amendment.

"We are preparing to make a test case of the State Civil Service law," said Mr. McAneny. "Just what appointment will be selected for this purpose has not been determined, but it will probably be some New York City place. The law as it now stands is so much a farce that it practically lets down the doors to Tammany. We all know just how much an applicant's 'merit' and 'fitness' will count, respectively, when the question is to be decided by Tammany leaders."

NEW PRISON LAWS AT ALBANY.

Printing of School Books by Convicts to be Recommended.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—An important report on the penal institutions of the State, with special reference to prison labor, is to be made to the Legislature in the near future by the special committee of which Senator Wilcox is Chairman. It will recommend a reduction of the Prison Committee from eight to three members, in order to secure a more wieldy body.

The proposition to have the convicts furnish a part of the food supply will also be discussed. The report will show that the prison labor law is working satisfactorily and that much good has resulted from it. An effort will be made to provide work for short-term prisoners in penitentiaries, and recommendations also are expected relative to printing school books in the prisons, if a free text book bill should ever be passed.

TO PURIFY BARREN ISLAND.

Gov. Black Orders Its Nuisances Abated Before April 1.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Gov. Black to-night issued a proclamation ordering that the nuisances which exist on Barren Island, Kings County, be abated on or before April 1 next. This means the wiping out of the conditions that have formed the subject of many complaints to the State and local Boards of Health. The action of the Governor is the result of a recent investigation of the condition of several establishments on the island made by the State Board of Health.

The investigation grew out of a complaint made to the Executive by residents of localities situated near the island. They complained that foul gases arose from the island, which not only made the surrounding country a most disagreeable place for residences, but also endangered public life and health. The investigation of the board was most thorough, and the substance of its report was that the condition of the island constituted a public nuisance which should be abated.

The concerns affected by the order are the E. Frank Coe Company, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of commercial fertilizer; the Barren Island Fertilizer and Oil Works, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of fish oil and fish scrap; the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, a corporation engaged in reducing the garbage of New York City and manufacturing certain commercial products therefrom; E. J. McKeever & Brother, a copartnership consisting of Edward J. and Stephen W. McKeever, engaged in rendering dead animals, collected principally from the Borough of Brooklyn, and T. White & Sons, a copartnership, engaged in rendering dead animals, collected chiefly in the Borough of Manhattan.

THE CROMWELL-FEENEY CASE.

Court of Appeals to Decide the Richmond Borough Contest.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill appeared before the Court of Appeals to-day and asked that an order be issued providing that the Cromwell-Feeney case, which involves the election of the President of the Borough of Richmond and a construction of the election law, be argued before the court next Monday. There was no opposition, and the court granted the order.

The case has been passed upon by two lower courts. The decision of the Special Term was favorable to Feeney, the Democratic candidate for President, and that of the Appellate Division to Cromwell, the Republican candidate. Senator Hill represents Feeney, and made the motion in his behalf. The order granted by the court requires the procurement of the original ballots and other documents which were produced when arguments were made in the lower courts.

SECURITIES BASED ON
Choicest New York City Real Estate,
GUARANTEEING 6% INTEREST.

Here are store and office buildings under your own daily observation. You see that they are well managed properties in a centre of business activity. A little inquiry demonstrates their value, their earning capacity, and their future prospects. A share of preferred stock in THE JOHN PETTIT REALTY COMPANY gives you an owner's interest in these properties. It is investment without speculation.

Shares carrying dividends of 6 per cent. are $100 each.

Information in detail will be supplied to all inquiries made in person or by letter.

The John Pettit Realty Co.,
OFFICES: 30 East 23d St., Near Madison Square, 93 to 99 Nassau St. (Bennett Building.)

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Registrar of Stock.

The Stewart-Weill Contest.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York, appeared before the Court of Appeals to-day to ask for a date for a hearing in the contested election case in the Nineteenth Assembly District of New York, in which Perez M. Stewart, the Citizens' Union candidate, contests the election of Mr. Weill, the sitting Tammany member of Assembly. Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman, also contests the election of John S. Geagan. No date was fixed, but Chief Judge Parker said the matter would be taken up for consultation.

RAILROAD TO FORT SELKIRK.

The Rothschilds Decide to Go on with the Project and Work Will Begin Early in the Spring.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 10.—Henry Brattnober, mining expert and western representative of the Rothschilds, has gone to London for a second time since Oct. 1, to consult with them regarding the building of a railroad into the Yukon country over the Dalton trail, starting at Pyramid Harbor on Chilkat Inlet. A. C. Brattnober, has brother, announced to-day that the Rothschilds have definitely decided to build the road. Engineers are at work on the right of way, and construction will commence very early in the Spring. It is hoped to complete the road next Summer, and in all events by a year from now.

It is not expected that it will be possible to operate the road during the Winter on account of the intense cold weather, but Brattnober's reports show the investment will be profitable without Winter traffic. From Fort Selkirk or near there connecting steamers will be operated to Dawson, 200 miles beyond. Last month Brattnober filed claims on thirteen acres of land wanted for terminal purposes at Pyramid Harbor. The idea of building a railroad over the Dalton trail first occurred to him last September, when he returned from Dawson alone over that route. He hurried to London, where the Rothschilds thought favorably of the project, and sent him back with instructions to begin surveys at once. The building and equipment of the line to Fort Selkirk is estimated to cost seven or eight million dollars.

NEW LAWS FOR ALASKA.

More Commissioners Proposed and Towns to Have Power to Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Carter of the Senate Committee on Territories and Chairman Knox of the House committee had an informal conference to-day, going over what legislation is necessary for Alaska. It was agreed that nothing should yet be done in the way of giving Alaska a Territorial form of government, in view of the unsettled character of the population of that district.

It was decided that action should be taken giving more United States Commissioners for the district. There are eight of them, and the present proposition is to make the Commissioners subject to appointment by the courts. Both gentlemen thought that the present lack of power of the towns and communities to levy taxes should be rectified and authority given them for such purposes. The matter of presentation of the district in Congress was also informally discussed, and the conclusion reached that the Alaskan people should be accorded a delegate in that body.

ANXIETY FELT FOR CAPT. RAY.

Army Officer Who Went to the Yukon Territory Not Heard From.

SEATTLE, Jan. 10.—Some apprehension is felt at the non-arrival of Capt. Ray, United States Army, who was sent by the War Department last Summer to inquire into the necessity of military occupation of the Yukon territory in Alaska.

Capt. Ray expected to leave Fort Yukon as soon as the Winter traveling became good, and to reach Washington by Feb. 1. None of the recent arrivals from Dawson City reports having seen or heard anything of Capt. Ray. It is highly probable, though, that he is coming out by the way of Copper River, as he is known to have been impressed with the feasibility of the route.

PLENTY OF MEAT AT DAWSON.

Large Herds of Moose and Caribou Killed by Wholesale.

VICTORIA, Jan. 10.—Richard Morgan, just from Dawson City, throws new light on the food situation there, and also on the general conditions and present necessities of the camp.

Meat, he says, is now a drug, and worth but 30 to 40 cents, chiefly because large herds of moose and caribou have lately passed the district and have been slaughtered by wholesale, one hunting party bringing in as many as fifty-four.

Hamburg Line's New Steamer.

Emil L. Boas, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, received from the home office of the company in Hamburg yesterday a cable dispatch announcing that the company had contracted for a fourth steamship of the Pennsylvania and Pretoria class. These vessels are of 14,000 tons gross register and 23,500 tons displacement. The new steamer will be built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin. When the steamers now building are completed the Hamburg-American Line will own a fleet of 124 vessels, of which 70 are ocean steamers, aggregating 341,000 tons gross register. Twenty-one steamers are built on the twin-screw system and are over 7,000 tons gross each.

Miss Coppage Breaks Her Fast.

Helen Coppage, who attempted to fast for sixty days was compelled to give in Sunday night after an abstinence from food for nearly thirty-five days. She was taken ill with a severe cold on Sunday and her physician forbade her to continue her fast, as she was threatened with congestion of the lungs. Miss Coppage was seen at Huber's Museum last night and did not appear to have suffered much. She broke her first fast with orange juice and afterward drank some hot milk.

A BIG SWINDLE STOPPED

W. F. Goerdes Engineers a Clever Deal Almost to a Successful End.

ENTRAPPED BY HIS VICTIMS

Before He Reaps His Harvest He Is Arrested—A Mistake in the Certification of a Bad Check for $18,112.50 Causes Detection.

A slight error in the certification of a check for $18,112.50, given to W. Hawley & Co. of 28 Broad Street for 100 shares of Consolidated Gas stock yesterday, aroused the suspicions of the brokers after the stock had been delivered and hypothecated, and led to the exposure of a cleverly planned swindle and an arrest.

The check purported to be drawn in favor of Hawley & Co. by J. L. Rives on the North Side Bank of Brooklyn. In one corner were the perforated figures of its face value, and the words, "Certified North Side Bank" were stamped on it in red ink. Some undecipherable initials in red ink crossed the stamp as the teller's signature. The forger omitted to date the certification, and a telephone message to the bank exposed the fact that it was forged, within an hour of the delivery of the stock. The check was presented to Hawley & Co. by William F. Goerdes, who indorsed it and received the gas stock in exchange.

Goerdes has been a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange since March 9, 1896. On Saturday last he called on Hawley & Co., and told them he had a customer for 100 shares of the gas stock. The price was agreed upon at 181⅛ and the stock was to be ready by yesterday morning. Two days previously Goerdes went to L. P. Mendham of 20 Broad Street and asked if he would advance $16,000 on 100 shares Consolidated Gas. Mr. Mendham said he would.

He Engages Bullion.

On Tuesday of last week Goerdes introduced himself to Zimmermann & Forshay, bullion dealers in Wall Street, and inquired the rate on Spanish gold. A figure was quoted to him, and on Friday, after his visit to Mr. Mendham's office, he instructed Zimmermann & Forshay to secure $16,000 worth of the gold for him by noon Monday.

Yesterday morning Goerdes saw A. R. Hawley of Hawley & Co. and asked about the stock. He was told that it was ready for delivery and took a check from his pocketbook. "It's on a Brooklyn bank," he said. "I suppose you want it certified?" Mr. Hawley replied that certification was usual, and Goerdes said he would send his client to get the certification. He returned in about two hours, just before noon, with the check. Without looking at it Mr. Hawley told him A. N. Lawrence, floor broker for the firm, was on the Consolidated Exchange and had the stock with him.

Goerdes found him there and exchanged the check for $18,112.50 for the stock. Describing the deal late yesterday, Mr. Lawrence said: "I felt a sinking of my heart and a premonition of evil as soon as I parted with the stock. I told the boy to tell Mr. Hawley to take a good look at the check. Then I looked around for Goerdes, but he had dropped out of sight."

Mr. Hawley noticed the omission of the date to the stamp of certification, and called up the North Side Bank. He was informed that J. L. Rives had no account there and that no such check had been certified.

Mr. Hawley notified the Wall Street detective bureau and sent out a notice to dealers to detain any one who tried to dispose of the gas stock.

L. P. Mendham responded to the notice with the information that he had lent $16,000 on the stock in a check on the Western National Bank to W. F. Goerdes. The check had been certified at Mr. Goerdes's request, and notice was sent to all bankers and brokers through the New York News Agency ticker service.

Shortly before 1 o'clock Goerdes took the check to Zimmermann & Forshay and tendered it in payment for the gold. He was told that the gold would be ready at 3 o'clock and that meantime it would be necessary to verify the certification of the check. He made no objections. Louis J. Rees of the firm sent his office boy to the bank with the check and learned that it was O K.

A Boy's Discovery.

An hour later the boy idly reading the news on the ticker tape saw the notice regarding the check, and told Exchange Clerk Scully, who was preparing the gold for delivery. Mr. Mendham was informed, and he sent word to the Detective Bureau and Hawley & Co. Mr. Lawrence was angry, and when doubts were expressed that Goerdes would be captured, he declared his willingness to pay $1,000 to that end.

If Goerdes had looked at the ticker quotations he probably would not have walked into the trap prepared for him at the office of Zimmermann & Forshay. At 3:15 o'clock he appeared there. Detective Reilly O'Reilly of the detective force was awaiting him. As soon as Goerdes had asked if the gold was ready Reilly tapped him on the shoulder. "Is your name Goerdes?" he asked. Goerdes said it was. "Well," said Reilly, "I'm an officer. You've got to come to headquarters."

Goerdes did not even appear surprised. "All right," he said coolly. "Come along; I'm ready." He made no resistance and walked quietly to Broadway and boarded a car in company with his captors. He probably will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court to-day.

Losers by the Transaction.

Hawley & Co. are out $100 through depreciation of the gas stock thrown back on their hands. Zimmermann & Forshay lose $80 by the difference in buying and selling the gold and $16,000 of Mr. Mendham's capital will be tied up until the certified check is formally destroyed. The bullion dealers say Mr. Hawley should pay their loss. Hawley & Co. are hopeful of recovering and getting rid of the gas stock before it depreciates further, and Mr. Mendham says he will hold the stock until he recovers his check, now in the possession of Zimmermann & Forshay. All parties agree that the matter will be settled without recourse to the law.

Little is known of W. F. Goerdes on the Consolidated Exchange. When he became a member C. N. Wilkinson and F. W. Fowler were his sponsors. Mr. Fowler is dead, and Mr. Wilkinson said last night he knew nothing for or against him.

Goerdes Confesses All.

At Police Headquarters Goerdes at first denied to Capt. McClusky that he had been guilty of any wrong. He denied forging the original signature on the check or its subsequent certification, and said that he had been the victim of J. L. Rives, his alleged customer. Later, however, he broke down and confessed that he was responsible for the whole matter. He said that he had lost considerable money recently, and on Friday last conceived the idea of obtaining money by means of forgery. He said that he had not completed his plans as to what he should do after he had secured the money, for he thought that the check would not come back for forty-eight hours and that would give ample time to mature his scheme for flight.

Just before he went to Zimmermann & Forshay's to get the gold he hired a cab and left it standing until his return, in the rear of the Schermerhorn Building, in Pine Street. In the cab he left a valise which he had brought down in the morning and in which he intended to place the money. When arrested he took the detectives to the cab. There they found the valise and in it was a perforating stamp with which he stamped the check. This stamp he bought yesterday morning.

Ten dollars and two letters from a soubrette belonging to a theatrical company now traveling in the South were found in his possession. He gave his address as 235 South Tenth Street, Newark, N. J., where he lives with his wife, child, and widowed mother.

C. V. C. Van Deusen May Be Selected.

It is reported that Clarence V. C. Van Deusen will be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Elections in the Borough of Brooklyn. It is understood that this place has been conceded to the Republicans, and that Mr. Van Deusen is their choice. He was Chief Clerk of the old Board of Elections, having been in the employ of the board for about eight years. He was removed by the board on charges of misusing his official position, but succeeded in establishing his innocence and was acquitted. He afterward sought to be reinstated, but the board refused to take him back.

PARK BOARD'S FIRST MEETING.

Right of Signing Contracts Discussed—Uniform Rules and Regulations to be Prepared.

The first regular meeting of the Park Board was held at the Arsenal in Central Park yesterday morning. It was directed that copies of rules and regulations governing the parks in the various boroughs be transmitted to the board in order that a uniform set of rules may be prepared.

Commissioner Brower suggested that each Commissioner inspect the parks of his borough, and that the board meet Wednesday night in executive session at a place selected by the commission.

Commissioner Brower inquired whether he had the right to sign contracts for the Borough of Brooklyn.

President Clausen thought that he might sign for supplies to the amount of $1,000, but that some other Commissioner must sign to make a contract legal. After looking up the charter President Clausen said that he would look over all contracts and sign them, just for the matter of form.

Commissioner Brower did not like this, and said bluntly that if he signed anything for another Commissioner he would like to know all about what he was signing. He would not act in the dark.

It was suggested that the Corporation Counsel have one of his assistants detailed at the meetings of the board.

The board decided to advertise for bids for a six months' supply of coal for the Borough of Manhattan.

GIDEON GRANGER ESCAPES.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Gideon Granger, who was on his way to this place, in custody of an officer, to answer the charge of forgery, jumped through the window of a car closet, as the train on the Lake Shore Railroad was approaching Derby, a few miles west of Buffalo, this morning, and has not been recaptured. The trainmen expressed the opinion that Granger must have been killed, as the train was running very fast, but officers have gone over the ground where Granger leaped from the train, and have failed to locate him, showing that he succeeded in his hazardous attempt to escape. The country around Derby is being scoured, in expectation of finding him.

Gideon Granger was one of the star witnesses in the Lexow investigation. His father, John Albert Granger, is a real estate dealer in this city. Gideon Granger was educated in a military school with the sons of John McClave, afterward Police Commissioner, and married their sister, Miss Louise McClave. He got into debt and did several things objectionable to his wife's family, and Commissioner McClave declined to help him further.

His wife brought suit for a divorce, which was later granted, and while the divorce suit was pending Granger went before the Lexow committee and accused his father-in-law of selling positions on the police force. He suddenly disappeared, and returned after three weeks with a story that Mr. McClave had caused the police to spirit him away. Granger tried to become reconciled to his wife, and, failing, left the city. He was arrested in Detroit, Mich., in 1895, for having passed three forged checks, and was sent to the penitentiary.

Granger was arrested in this city last Friday, upon receipt of word from the police of Dunkirk that he was wanted in that city for forgery. Officer Walter of Dunkirk came here after him, and left with his prisoner Sunday night.

Pittsburg's New Hospital.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—Charles E. Talbot, Assistant Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York, has had an offer of the Superintendency of the St. Margaret Hospital of Pittsburg, a new institution, to be dedicated by Bishop Whitehead next May. The hospital was built from a bequest by John H. Shoenberger, a steel manufacturer of this city, as a memorial of his wife.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:54	Moon rises...8:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:25	Gov. Isl'd...9:37	H. Gate...11:26
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:57	Gov. Isl'd...10:08	H. Gate...11:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Leonard, Antwerp	.....	.....
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Uller, Barbados and Demerara	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.

Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Merida, La Plata Countries	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Mt. Stephan, Cape Colony and Natal	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.

El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peruvian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

Adirondack, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Castle Eden, Havana and Sagua	.....	.....
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Holstein Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Patria, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Sobralense, Barbados and North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, Naples, and Genoa	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 30

The Wanamaker Store

EVERY word of our Store News is to be taken seriously. Make no allowances for metaphor, nor for the enthusiasm of the advertiser. The day's story may not invariably interest you, but you may, and shall, invariably believe it.

We have great respect for superlatives, and use them conscientiously. If we say "best," it's a fact;—not a phrase. Nor is the word "better" used without knowledge and sincerity. Our standard of accuracy is the same for all degrees of comparison, as for all degrees of importance.

News to be profitable must first be reliable. There shall never be any doubt of ours, in either regard.

A January Sale of Carpets

TWICE a year we clear our Carpet stock of single rolls and remnants, and it's a harvest time for thrifty people.

We have had a very large carpet business, and the resultant lots of odds and ends is larger than ever before. They must be gotten out of the way, and they get notice to quit this morning in the fashion which follows.

There is a grand total of 13,500 yards. Half price is a big price at the present markings. There are entire rolls in some cases; in others remnants only. The remnant pieces range in length from 5 yards to 30 yards. The price given is by the yard, but you must take the entire remnant,—you'll find it cheap enough. Take as much or as little as you like at the roll prices.

Please get the sizes of your rooms fixed in your minds; it will help you, and us too, when these carpets begin to talk to you.

It is wise to come early on such occasions as this.

Axminsters, regular $1.50 grade, 60c. to $1
Axminsters, regular $1.25 grade, 50c. to 90c.
Axminsters, regular 85c. grade, 40c. to 75c.
Wilton Velvets, reg. $1.35 grade, 50c. to 95c.
Velvets, regular $1 grade, 40c. to 75c.
Body Brussels, regular $1.35 grade, 50c. to 95c.
Tapestry Brussels, reg. 80 & 85c. grades, 35c. to 60c
Tapestry Brussels, regular 65c. grade, 30c. to 50c.

Advance Showing of Cotton Fabrics

"COTTON FABRICS" doesn't do them justice,—it sounds cheap and flimsy. But there is no other accurate trade name for them which covers them all.

A very large number of advance styles are making Summer time in the rotunda. They're airy, delicate, exquisite things, and there is no textile which gives so much beauty for so little money.

This is their first showing, in more senses than one, for you'll not find them, nor their like, outside this store. But then, it's the Wanamaker principle to be first.

Exclusive styles, of course,—and the first pick of them. We cannot advise you too strongly to be early.

WOVEN COTTON FABRICS—
At 10c.—Fancy checked and striped Cheviot, 20 designs.
At 12 1-2c.—Fancy checked and striped Madras, 20 designs.
At 12 1-2c.—Fancy checked and striped Cheviot, 22 designs.
At 15c.—Fancy checked and striped Cheviot, 20 designs.
At 15c.—Striped and checked Ginghams, 44 designs.
At 18c.—Fancy checked and striped Madras, 20 designs.
At 20c.—Striped and checked Ginghams, 14 designs.
At 25c.—Striped and checked Ginghams, 22 designs.
At 25c.—Fancy checked and striped Oxford Suitings, 50 designs.
At 25c.—Fancy checked and striped Madras, 30 designs.
At 37 1-2c.—Satin striped Ginghams, 17 designs.
At 50c.—Plain Mousseline de Soie, 17 colors.
At 85c. to $1.50—Embroidered Swiss Gauze, 22 designs.

PRINTED COTTONS
At 15c.—Organdie, 14 designs.
At 35c.—French printed Organdie Lisse, 10 designs.
At 25c.—Organdie, 19 designs.
At 37 1-2c.—Organdie Raye, French, 81 designs.
At 45c.—French printed Plumetis, 12 designs.
At 50c. Mousseline de Soie;—a new imported silk and cotton fabric, 27 designs.

CHALLIS, BAYADERES AND CARMELITES.
At 37 1-2c.—French printed Challis, in checks and stripes on dark grounds; Foulard designs, in buds and flowers, and conventional patterns, 125 designs.
At 65c.—French printed Bayaderes, 26 beautiful designs.
At 75c.—French printed Carmelites, silk and wool, 30 designs.

A Sale of Silverware

Here's a large quantity of silver plated ware—fruit-bowls, cake-baskets, water-pitchers, and such-like, which come to us with one full third shorn from their prices, and go to you in the same condition.

They're very pretty goods, in new patterns, quadruple plate on hard white metal. It doesn't need their cut prices to sell them,—their own excellence and beauty would do it, but you get the third off because it's a Wanamaker transaction.

Gold lined fruit or salad bowls, $2.
Satin finished or burnished cake baskets, $2.
Satin finished water pitchers, $2.
Repousse candlesticks, $2.
Butter dishes, satin or bright, $2.
Chocolate pots, plain or burnished, $1.90.
Bread Trays, satin finished, $1.

Sale of Parlor Furniture TWENTY-FIVE to forty per cent. reductions from regular prices on new, bright, fresh goods from a famous manufacturer. That's the "meat" of the story, and people seem to find it savory.

Here's more detail, but it's only half told, adding this to yesterday.

Couches

At $18—Box couch, 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; covered with corduroy, spring edge all around, five rows of tufting and puffed sides. Was $27.

At $20—Box divan, 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; covered with corduroy, five rows of tufting, puffed sides and deep fringed base. Was $27.

At $30—Couch, 6 ft. 2 in. long, 28 in. wide; roll head, quarter-sawed oak frame, nicely carved, highly polished; leather cover, five rows of diamond tufting; puffed edges, and all hair upholstered; our own make. Was $45.

At $40—Couch, 6 ft. 2 in. long, 29 in. wide; sloping head, carved oak frame, with claw feet, 5 rows of diamond tufting; covered with silk and wool tapestry, full spring edge all around, and all hair upholstered; our own make. Was $50.

Parlor Suits

At $18—Sofa, arm and side chair, mahogany finished, inlaid with pearl and fancy woods, upholstered seats, covered with silk damask. Was $26.

At $20—Sofa, arm and side chair, imitation mahogany, with fancy inayings, upholstered seats, covered with silk damask. Was $35.

At $30—Sofa, arm and side chair, solid mahogany, upholstered seats, backs and side arms; covered with gros-grain silk, fancy tinsel embroidery. Was $50.

At $40—Sofa, arm and side chair, oak frames, Malachite finish; upholstered seats and backs, covered with silk and wool tapestries. Was $56.

Fourth floor.

The Sale of Cut Glass TWENTY thousand dollars' worth of prismatic and crystal line beauty at the lowest prices you have ever known it marked. That's what is making a humming hive of our China Store. The sale began this morning,—there is plenty to keep it going for some days yet, but delays, if not exactly dangerous, are distinctly inadvisable.

Selling Haviland Dinner Sets at a third off prices,—that's another attraction to the same busy centre. And finally:—

January reductions on Bric-a-brac and Statuary. A short but immensely important sentence. Detail cannot be given to-day, but when we say "mostly half price" it will be information enough for most people. You know the goods;—you saw them here during the holidays.

Basement.

The Men's Furnishings Sale WE have never before had a sale which started so spiritedly, increased so rapidly, hung on so tenaciously and closed so reluctantly, as this sale on Saturday, and yesterday was little behind it. To-day—well, to-day will speak for itself, but resist these prices if you can. They're the best we have ever offered you, we'll say that frankly.

Collars at 10c. each, that are worth just as much as a 25c. one, if you count appearance and durability,—and what else do you count?
Cuffs at 15c., 2 pairs for 25c., that will laugh at the worst laundry abuse, and laugh as long as most 25c. goods.
Fancy Shirts, at 50c. each, that were priced up to $1.50.
Imported Madras Shirts, all over, at 75c., that were $1.75 and $2.
Unlaundered White Shirts, at 35c. and 45c., (compare with 50c and 65c. ones.)
Tan Covert Mackintoshes, at $3.25, that you'll pay $5 for if you buy anywhere else.
Bath Wraps, some beauties, at $3.75. Former qualities were from $5 to $9.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Shoes at $2 ONE of the notable points about this shoe sale is that it covers a number of styles. Not one style only, and not a shoe, or a lot of shoes, made to sell at a low price. There are six different lasts and styles to choose from, two of them with turned soles, four of them with welted soles; *all* of them shoes which would sell for $4 and give the customer a good return for her investment.

Price, $2.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. NACK GETS 15 YEARS

She Receives the Sentence, Which Was Lighter than She Expected, Without Sign of Emotion.

EXPECTS PEACE AT AUBURN

The District Attorney Explains that Her Confession Was Voluntary and of Great Importance in Convicting Thorn of Murdering Guldensuppe.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, indicted for the murder of William Guldensuppe, appeared in the Queens County Court yesterday and received a sentence of fifteen years in Auburn Prison.

Justice Garretson, having consulted the two Justices who presided at the trial of Thorn, had at last determined on the punishment he would inflict, and, after a talk with the District Attorney and Emanuel Friend, Mrs. Nack's counsel, fixed 1:30 P. M. yesterday as the time for passing sentence. The stairs and halls were lined with people. About half the crowd was feminine and well dressed.

Mrs. Nack was in high spirits yesterday morning—almost gay. She looked for a sentence of twenty years, and, judging from the little she said, had made up her mind to a long term of peaceful prison life and to coming out with what property she has left increased to a considerable figure by the lapse of time. She remarked that her free life had been stormy and troubled, and that in prison she would have nothing to worry her. She did not seem to give a thought to Thorn, whom she regards as virtually dead and gone, or to her husband or to Guldensuppe.

Led into Court.

Just after court had reconvened, she stepped in through the side door. She looked to right and left hastily, and rather impatiently, as if she resented the gaze of the hundreds of eyes fastened on her. She was led to a chair at the centre of the bar—just where Thorn had stood to receive his sentence—and as she took her seat she again looked about her a moment. Then she looked straight at Justice Garretson, breathing rather fast, her lips parted, an indescribable expression of appeal in her eyes.

The proceedings were brief and business-like. District Attorney Youngs briefly outlined the difficulties the State had been confronted with in making out its case, the chief of which was the establishment of the corpus delicti. Mrs. Nack had voluntarily removed this difficulty, insured the conviction of Thorn; and saved the prosecuting officers much trouble and the county some expense by her confession. She had offered to confess as long ago as last October, and had received no promise of reward or immunity. He moved that the defendant be called for sentence, and formally announced that in behalf of the people he was ready to consent that she should withdraw her plea of not guilty an! substitute a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Mr. Friend, who sat by Mrs. Nack, rose and said that his client pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Here Mrs. Nack put her handkerchief to her eyes. She was called on to stand up. If she had been crying she had ceased during the brief colloquy between the Justice and the lawyers, and her eyes were now dry and bright. The Justice asked if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, and she half turned toward Mr. Friend, who promptly answered for her, "Nothing whatever."

Fifteen Years Imposed.

The Justice, after a glance at the papers before him, with a cold unsympathetic voice, looking directly at Mrs. Nack, whose eyes did not leave his face an instant, told her that it appeared from the papers that she and Thorn had conspired together to kill Guldensuppe, and did kill him. Then the Justice seemed to address the bar and the public generally, as he added:

"Martin Thorn has been tried in this court, convicted, and sentenced to death. The case of the people from the start was surrounded with grave difficulties. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the confession which this woman made. Whether or not she be equally guilty with Thorn, it is certain that the use of her confession on his first trial constitutes an implied agreement either for complete immunity or for a lesser offense.

"The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State prison for women at Auburn, N. Y., for the term of fifteen years. Sheriff, remove your prisoner."

This was a clear and unexpected gift of five years of liberty, but Mrs. Nack gave no indication of emotion. Capt. Methven touched her on the shoulder, and she followed him quickly through the side door. The business did not occupy the time of the court quite ten minutes.

Commutation for good behavior will reduce the actual time Mrs. Nack will serve to nine years eight months and four days. She will probably be taken to Auburn on Friday or Saturday.

Thorn Hears the News.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 10.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon Warden Sage received a message from New York of Mrs. Nack's sentence. Soon after he had a brief talk with Thorn. The Warden said:

"Thorn, Mrs. Nack has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. What do you think about it?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied Thorn. "I don't care much about it one way or the other."

Thorn then spoke to the Warden about the execution of Sutherland this morning, and said: "This ought to have been my day. You know I was sentenced to die to-day."

To this the Warden replied: "But you know you have a stay, which means that you have a chance yet."

"Well I would rather have gone off to-day than have any further delay."

MRS. McCUSKER ON THE STAND.

She Says the Shot Which Killed Her Husband Was Accidental—Court in Camden in Tears.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 10.—The trial of Mrs. Florence McCusker, charged with the murder of her husband, Michael McCusker, began to-day before Judges Garrison and Armstrong.

Clarence Smith, a bother-in-law of Mrs. McCusker, who was the only other person in the house on the night of the McCuskers' fatal quarrel, testified that he was in his room when he heard the pistol shot. He ran down stairs, and, finding McCusker seriously injured, at once went for a physician. He did not see the shot fired, and did not know how McCusker received the injury.

Policeman Steen, who arrived at the house after McCusker had been shot, said he asked the wounded man who had shot him. McCusker replied, pointing at his wife "That woman standing there." Mrs. Mamie Staas, another neighbor of the McCuskers, stated that some time prior to the night of the shooting she heard McCusker and his wife quarreling. The latter said to him: "Don't touch me, or I'll shoot you."

The prosecution rested its case, and the defense was opened by placing the defendant on the stand. She explained what led to the quarrel. Her husband was reading a paper, and she playfully knocked it from his hand, and, sitting on his lap, threw her arms about his neck. He pushed her from him. Then he said he was going out, and tossed a diamond ring she had given him across the bed toward her. He left the house, and the witness went to the bed to arrange it, when she found his revolver under the pillow. She took hold of it, intending to put it in the bureau drawer, when she heard some one knocking violently on the front door.

She opened the window and saw it was her husband. He seemed angry, and she, excited by his manner, ran down the stairs, still holding the pistol in her hand. When she reached the door her husband had already forced an entrance, and, pushing her aside and approaching a china closet, said: "I'll show you a quick way to break up housekeeping." The witness begged him not to destroy the china. He took hold of her, and in the scuffle the pistol was discharged.

Witness said that after he fell she knelt beside him, and he put his arms around her and kissed her repeatedly. As Mrs. McCusker described this scene, several of the jurymen were in tears, and Judge Garrison turned his head away. The witness was also in tears, and Judge Garrison motioned her counsel to lead her away. Court then adjourned. Mrs. McCusker will resume to-morrow.

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Collection Will Be the Largest Yet Made, the General Agent Reports.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue.

F. F. Cook, general agent of the association, reported with regard to the collection that it would be the largest in the history of the association. "Hospital Sunday," owing to the bad weather, was somewhat of a disappointment, but this was more than offset by an increase in all the trades, especially through the efforts of auxiliaries of the bankers and brokers, the steamship and shipping interests, the dry goods, the cigar and tobacco, the drug and chemical, the paint and varnish, the clothing, the book trade, and notably the woman's auxiliary, representing the gifts of the women of New York.

HE MAY HAVE BEEN POISONED.

Slandinger's Death Believed to be Due to a Druggist's Mistake.

The death of Andrew Slandinger of 144 Norfolk Street, which occurred in Gouverneur Hospital at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, is believed by Coroner's Physician Donlin to have been due to poison.

Last Sunday Slandinger felt indisposed and took a dose of rochelle salts in a drug store. During the following night his condition became serious, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was taken to the hospital.

His death was reported as due to pneumonia, but Dr. Donlin's suspicions were aroused by the fact that the body had turned to a bluish color. An autopsy was performed which showed that a disorganization of the blood cells had taken place, causing asphyxiation. The poison most apt to cause this, according to Dr. Donlin, is chlorate of potash, which the physician thinks the druggist gave the man by mistake for rochelle salts.

The stomach has been sent to the Carnegie Laboratory for analysis.

WINE AT WESLEYAN DINNER.

Outcry About It Deprecated by the Chairman of the Alumni Committee—An Old Custom.

Members of the Alumni Association of Wesleyan University are enjoying the fuss that is being made over the wine at their annual dinner, Dec. 10, at the Hotel Savoy. On that occasion, it appears, some of the alumni ordered wine and drank it, and Voice, the prohibition organ, has had a great deal to say about the matter ever since.

Several of the alumni said yesterday that there is absolutely nothing novel or terrible about the occurrence. It was not the first time, they said, that wine has been drunk at Wesleyan dinners. All agreed that there were no drunkenness, no drinking to excess, and no undue hilarity.

John C. Clark, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee, which had charge of the dinner, said last night:

"The whole truth is this: As long as I can remember them, we have had wine at the Wesleyan Alumni dinners. In 1897 we had our dinner at the St. Denis, and some of the members ordered wine. The year before that we had the dinner at the Savoy, and some of the members ordered wine. Last year those who wanted wine at the dinner had it. There was no wine on the menu, and members who wanted it ordered it from the Savoy wine list.

"It is all stuff about wine flowing freely. We are not a drinking set. Most of the members do not touch wine. I do not drink it myself; but there are members who are accustomed to having wine at dinner at home, and these men called for wine at the Savoy. We are not all clergymen, and see no harm in taking a little wine at dinner."

WATERSPOUTS NEAR THE COAST

The Roman Prince Falls into Their Wake and Is Almost Deluged—Officer's Narrow Escape.

Capt. Remnant of the steamship Roman Prince, which arrived Sunday night from Natal and Pernambuco, had an adventure with the most remarkable waterspouts, that he had seen in a long and varied experience at sea. There were a number of them, and he encountered the monsters only a day's steaming distance from port.

It was on Saturday when the Roman Prince was a little to the north of the latitude of Hatteras that Capt. Remnant and Second Mate Jenkins, standing on the bridge, observed an unusual disturbance in the waters. Then was heard the roar of a gale and off to the southwest a tremendous wall of water loomed up. It lacked the dainty spiral form of the commonly seen swirling spout. It looked like a solid mass of water 200 feet high and about 100 feet in diameter from base to head. It was traveling rapidly to the northeast, and was followed by others of lesser size and less distinctive formation.

They traveled at a speed, it was estimated, of thirty miles an hour, crossing the bow of the steamship a half mile distant and disappearing to the northeast.

This occurred at noon. Three hours later another spout was seen crossing the bar about two miles distant, and a few minutes later the Roman Prince came into the track of the spout.

It was a "water jumble," as the Captain called it, in which they found themselves, rocking like a rowboat. It appears to have been a tumult of the waters. The vessel floundered about and wallowed as in the throes of a storm, though fine weather had prevailed to the south. Suddenly a tremendous sea toppled hundreds of tons of water on the steamer's bow, flooding decks, smashing the bridge, and wrenching away stanchions and rails.

Second Officer Jenkins narrowly escaped being carried into the sea.

Water spouts are rarely reported as occurring so near the coast.

AN ALLEGED BLACKMAILER.

Joseph Abel of Meriden Arrested for Trying to Extort Money from a Saloon Keeper.

Joseph Abel of Meriden, Conn., was arrested on the charge of blackmailing Andrew Pulasky, a saloonkeeper at 7 Washington Street, yesterday. He had been "baited" by Detective Mooney of the Church Street Station. Abel acknowledged after his arrest that he had recently finished a three months' term in jail at New Haven for swindling his father-in-law, K. Schaefer of Meriden, out of $700.

His attempt to blackmail Pulasky was a bold one. On Sunday last he called at Pulasky's Raines law hotel, and, after taking a drink and a sandwich, told the latter that he wanted to talk with him privately. Then he said: "I am an Excise Inspector, and I notice that you do not charge for your sandwiches. I shall have to report you."

Pulasky was frightened at once and proposed to "fix it up." "Well," said Abel, "I can fix it for you, but it will cost you $75."

Pulasky, who was suspicious at the mention of so high a price, said that he had not that much money, but might raise it. Abel then offered to accept $50, saying that he did not want to make anything himself, but that the Prosecuting Attorney, whose office was at 91 Nassau Street, must have that sum. He said that he would call or send his "partner" last night for the money.

In the meantime Pulasky notified the police and Mooney was put on the case. He marked four ten-dollar bills and two fives, took their numbers on a piece of paper, and handed the money to Pulasky. At 5 P. M. yesterday Abel appeared, was given the money, and then walked around into Battery Place. Mooney was waiting for him and followed and arrested him. Then he led Abel into the barroom of the Battery Place Concert Garden, and made two of the forty men in the place, hold Abel's hands up, (his back being kept against the wall,) while the others looked on in amazement.

Mooney stood by and had another man search Abel's pockets. The marked grreenbacks were produced, and Manager Brill of the Garden and two other men noted the numbers on the greenbacks, while Mooney read them aloud from his slip of paper. The prisoner was then locked up, after being identified by Pulasky.

Dozens of letters, dated Meriden, from Abed's wife, were found in his pockets, one of them addressed to the New Haven jail.

In another of the letters she accuses him of being a rascal, and says that he could not be honest. She also refers to his having beaten her and knocked her down. From letter headings found among his papers, Abel is believed to be a photographer.

Two other alleged victims of Abel will probably appear against him in the Centre Street Police Court this morning. One of them is J. Streiff of the Hotel Wahrenberger, 120 Greenwich Street, whom Abel is said to have swindled out of $30 by representing himself as an agent of the Parkhurst society

Vio-Violet
has the delicate and natural fragrance of Spring Violets
Lundborg's

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Cycle Delegates Decide to Adopt a Vigorous Attitude for a Bridge Pathway.

TO CONFER WITH MR. SHEA

Report that the Quaker Delegates Are Strong for Gideon If He Runs Creates Alarm in the Potter Camp—A New Cycle Track at Bergen Point.

On behalf of the cycle and good-roads organizations of the city the committee of delegates from these bodies met yesterday at the headquarters of the League of American Wheelmen, State Division, in the Vanderbilt Building, to consider measures toward continuing the demand for a pathway over the bridge. Milo M. Belding, Vice Consul of the State Division, acted as Chairman, and others present were Eugene La Manna and H. B. Fullerton of the Good Roads Association of Long Island, James O'Neill of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, and Michael Furst of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

It was reported that the plans submitted by the cyclists to the Bridge Trustees had not been favored by C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer, and had been referred to the Executive Committee of the Trustees. On motion of Mr. Faust it was resolved that a committee of two from each organization confer with John L. Shea, the Bridge Commissioner, on a date to be arranged later, and inquire as to his attitude toward cyclists and the bridge pathway scheme. The following were appointed on the committee: E. A. Crow and Dr. L. C. Leroy of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate, James O'Neill and J. B. House of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, Eugene La Manna and H. B. Fullerton of the Good Roads Association of Long Island, and Michael Furst and Theodore Kiendl of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

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A Quaker Bomb.

A report that Pennsylvania had been polled and a majority of the delegates found to be in favor of running Gideon as a candidate for the Presidency of the League of American Wheelmen caused a bad quarter hour in the Isaac B. Potter camp yesterday. The assertion was made that after a poll of the delegates of the Pennsylvania State Division thirty-four replies of a definite character were received, twenty-six of these favoring Gideon's campaign. Mr. Potter yesterday received letters from H. C. Davis, ex-Chief Consul of Colorado; M. C. Rotter of Wisconsin, and A. C. Miller of Iowa, promising him their divisions' support. He had not heard officially of the alleged Quaker disaffection.

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New Jersey A. C. Cycle Tracks.

A quarter mile cycle track is contemplated by the officials of the New Jersey Athletic Club, to be constructed at Bergen Point, Bayonne City, where are the club grounds. James E. Sullivan, President of the New Jersey Athletic Club, yesterday said that the club's officials had decided to have the track constructed, but that the details were not yet determined, except that it would be four times around to the mile, and probably a clay track, which is somewhat of an innovation for this section.

"We have a good cinder track," said Mr. Sullivan, "but its turns are too sharp for cycling. The new track will probably be banked on scientific lines and be productive of great speed. Unlike most of the tracks in the district, it will be devoted mostly to amateur contests. A syndicate of men with capital at their disposal will be intrusted with the work, but these men will not be members of the club." A novel feature of the agreement between the club and the builders is that the syndicate shall have the use of the track for a certain number of days, and promote races by which they may derive funds to compensate them for the track.

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L. A. W. Street Inspection.

At the meeting of the Streets and Highways Committee of the city League of American Wheelmen organization to-night a sub-committee will report upon plans for a thorough inspection of the thoroughfares of the Manhattan and the Bronx with a view of protecting wheelmen. The plan asks for the formation of a body of seven men, one to be assigned to each district into which the two boroughs will be divided. Each is to receive information on roads and violations of rules. Again, each member is to attend some city department. It is said that the report will be adopted without opposition by the committee which consists of C. W. Nason, A. H. Curtis, Will R. Pitman, A. E. Crow, G. E. Scheffler, F. A. Myrick, and G. B. Yard.

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No Match with Eaton.

W. J. Morgan, one of the backers of August Lehr, the German flier, received a letter yesterday from his charge, who is in Florida, saying that despite reports to the contrary no match had been arranged between him and Jay Eaton. He had issued a challenge to Walter Sanger, three mile paced heats for a side bet of $500. He stipulates that they be run before March, and in Florida.

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Dangerous Ruts.

Complaint has been made at the headquarters of the League of American Wheelmen State Division that the trolley rails laid on the bridge were sunken in places, forming dangerous traps for wheelmen forced to try to cross them.

COL. BRUCE HAS RETIRED.

Editor of The Turf, Field and Farm Has Given Up After Long Service.

After more than thirty years of service on the paper of which he was one of the founders, Col. Sanders Dewees Bruce of The Turf, Field and Farm has decided to retire. He has severed all connection with the business and editorial departments, and will hereafter seek rest.

Perhaps no man in the United States is so well known in turf circles as Col. Bruce, or none more popular. He was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1825, and while still a youth was an eye-witness to many of the memorable turf battles of the early part of the century, or as long ago as 1839.

In 1865 Mr. Bruce, who is a lineal descendant of the famous Scot, Robert Bruce, entered into a partnership with Hamilton Busbey and founded The Turf, Field and Farm. Mr. Busbey and Leslie C. Bruce, the Colonel's son, will continue the paper. As a judge of yearlings Col. Bruce was looked upon as among the best in the country. He was the compiler of the American Stud Book, which The Jockey Club purchased from him last Spring.

Last Summer Col. Bruce had a stroke of paralysis, from which he has for the most part recovered, but not to the extent that he could continue work.

Sporting Annual for 1898.

Even more complete than its predecessors is the Police Gazette Sporting Annual for 1898, compiled by S. C. Austin, a recognized authority on sporting matters. There is a complete chronology of important sporting events of the year, amateur as well as professional, with tabulated records of all sorts of athletic performances on track, field, and water, as well as in the prize ring. A record of all the battles in which boxers and fighters of any consequence now before the public have participated is given in detail, something which is found in no other publication. It is a book that every sporting man needs to have at hand.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Competition for the Kemp and Clark Trophies Began at the Armory Ranges Last Night.

The annual competitions for the Edward Kemp and Col. Emmons Clark Trophies began at the Seventh Regiment ranges last night. Company G occupied the butts, and in the Kemp match, which is contested for by teams of twenty-five officers and enlisted men, each to fire five shots standing and five prone, its team scored 1,023.

The scores in the Clark match, which is for teams of fifty men, five shots standing and five prone, are added to the scores in the Kemp match. The score of 1,942, made by Company G last night, is a very creditable showing with the Springfield rifle. Scores:

KEMP TROPHY MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Totals.
Private W. M. Stillwell, Jr.	23	25	48
Private W. N. Croxton	21	25	46
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	22	23	45
Sergt. J. M. Moe	22	23	45
Lieut. A. G. Todd	22	23	45
Private F. A. Reed	23	21	44
Private J. N. Emley	24	19	43
Private H. B. Bredau	22	21	43
Sergt. J. A. Olsen	20	23	43
Corp. W. S. Burrell	20	23	43
Private C. W. Irving	20	22	42
Corp. H. E. Crail	21	20	41
Lance Corp. A. Hopkins	20	21	41
Private L. S. Petrie	19	22	41
Private W. A. Dixon	18	23	41
Capt. W. J. Underwood	19	21	40
E. B. Fernald	20	20	40
Private L. Peirce	20	19	39
Private A. Schoverling	20	19	39
Corp. W. H. Evans	21	17	38
Corp. M. B. Nesbitt	15	23	38
Corp. F. C. Robinson	18	18	36
Corp. A. Embury	19	16	35
Corp. J. A. Smith	18	17	35
Private R. Foster	14	18	32
Totals	502	521	1,023

CLARK TROPHY MATCH.

Private E. W. Zentigraf	23	22	45
Private E. A. Howland	20	24	44
Private J. F. O'Ryan	21	23	44
Private C. F. Winkleman	21	21	42
Private H. I. Norris	18	23	41
Private S. C. Van Note	22	18	40
Private G. Stratton	23	17	40
Private R. T. Dodd	21	19	40
Corp. G. M. Crossmond	20	19	39
Private F. W. Finn	18	20	38
Lance Corp. A. D. Emery	19	19	38
Private H. C. Jenkins	19	18	37
Private W. E. Bliss	19	18	37
Private A. C. Briner	17	20	37
Private J. A. Fischer	17	19	36
Private J. F. Harper	17	19	36
Private J. Townsend	20	15	35
Corp. A. Y. Pringle	17	17	34
Sergt. S. J. Bailey	17	16	33
Private J. S. Sills	16	17	33
Lance Corp. E. S. Hartshorn	18	15	33
Private F. A. Ridabock	19	13	32
Private H. C. Mayble	15	16	31
Private J. W. Gross	13	15	28
Private H. L. Pollett	13	13	26
Total	468	453	919
Kemp Trophy	502	521	1,023
Aggregate total	968	974	1,942

TURF BOARD OF APPEALS.

John Brannon and Others Reinstated at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 10.—The American Turf Congress Board of Appeals met here this afternoon, but transacted no business until to-night, when it was decided not to reinstate John Brannon and the others who had been pulled off for cause, but it did reinstate all trainers, owners, and jockeys who have raced over outlawed tracks west of the eighty-first meridian.

It was decided to leave the reinstatement of outlawed tracks to the next meeting of the Turf Congress, the board not caring to assume the responsibility.

THE CONEY ISLAND FUTURITY.

Many Prominent Horsemen Nominators in the 1900 Race.

Horsemen and breeders throughout the country have shown considerable interest in the Futurity of 1900 of The Coney Island Jockey Club. Up to Jan. 4, when the stake for the nomination of mares closed, 923 nominations were received, which will probably mean a very large field.

Among the nominators are:

J. B. Haggin, Marcus Daly, Milton Young, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, J. R. & F. P. Keene, Clay & Woodford, B. G. Thomas, F. Gebhard, S. Sanford & Sons, estate of Byron McClelland, J. E. Madden, S. S. Brown, A. H. & D. H. Morris, L. O. Appleby, James Galway, W. O'B. Macdonough, C. Fleischmann Sons, Gideon & Daly, William Astor Chanler, Gouhacres Stud, Eastin & Larabie, Edward Kelly, Belle Meade Stud, R. W. Walden & Sons, R. J. Hancock, W. Charles Hardy, Hazlewood Stable, August Clason, S. S. Howland, J. Will Forsyth, W. P. Norton, J. D. Neet, Duke & Wishard, Turney Brothers, and Williams & Radford.

CURRENT SPORTING NOTES.

The New York Association for the Protection of Game held its monthly dinner at the Gerlach Hotel last night. Among the members present were Robert Roosevelt, R. B. Lawrence, C. B. Imbrie, and Col. A. Wagstaff.

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As the Sportsmen's Exposition at Madison Square Garden will open at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening and continue daily from 11 A. M. to midnight until Jan. 22, it has been found necessary to make a change in the schedule of bowling games for the individual championship of Greater New York. Dr. H. Timm and H. Boemmerman, who were scheduled to bowl at 2 P. M. on Thursday will roll at 7:30 in the evening of the same day. The games between A. H. Sievers and H. Schaffer have been deferred from Jan. 13, at 2 P. M., until Jan. 20, at 2 P. M. The remainder of the schedule will be the same.

***

The demand for entry blanks for the National amateur skating championships, which will be held at Silver Lake Jan. 27 to 29, inclusive, has been greater this season than ever before. Applications are being received from skaters all over the country. The programme is as follows: Jan. 27—100-yard race, scratch; 440-yard race, (championship;) 880-yard pursuit race, one mile race, novice. Jan. 28—One mile race, (championship;) five-mile race, two mile race, handicap. Jan. 29—Ten mile race, (championship;) one mile boys' race; three mile race, handicap.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Sorrow won, Don Fulano second, Howard third. Time—1:16¼.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. San Venado won, Blarneystone second, February third. Time—1:09.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Selling. Widow Jones won, Palomacita second, Thelma third. Time—1:58¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. California Maiden Stakes. Eddie Jones won, Ravalette second, Bow and Arrow third. Time—1:16¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Golden Gate Stakes. All ages. Colonel Wheeler won, Satsuma second, Dr. Sharp third. Time—1:27¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Sweet Favordale won, Harry Thoburn second, Perseus third. Time—1:44¼.

A CHALLENGE FROM CORBETT.

He Offers to Pay Fitzsimmons $35,000 for a Finish Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—At the close of the second act of his theatrical performance to-night James J. Corbett stepped before the curtain and announced that he would pay Fitzsimmons $35,000 for a finish fight, the entire sum to go to Fitzsimmons if he should fail to be put out in ten rounds. Corbett intended to issue a challenge Jan. 17, but decided to make it public to-night.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—"Well, now; what do you think of that?" was all that Fitzsimmons would say to-night when shown a dispatch from St. Louis, announcing the offer by Corbett of $35,000 if Fitzsimmons would fight him. The proposition seemed to amuse him, and he refused to consider it seriously, referring the inquirer to his manager. Little more was to be learned from Martin Julian. Julian said emphatically that he would consider no fight proposition until Corbett had whipped Maher, and refused to talk of any other possibilities.

Dr. Gerrit Smith's Organ Recital.

Dr. Gerrit Smith gave his two hundred and thirty-sixth free organ recital at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the South Reformed Church, Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, J. H. McKinley, the tenor, assisting him.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

CUBANS BESIEGE MAYARI.

A Fort in Santiago de Cuba Makes a Stubborn Resistance to the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The insurgents are besieging and have attacked the Port of Mayari, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. Troops have left Gibara, the northern port in the same province, to relieve the garrison of Mayari.

A filibustering expedition recently landed in the Bay of Mayari.

News from Spanish sources just received here, gives an account of what appears to have been a gallant defense of a fort in Santiago de Cuba, by Spanish troops. It seems that the principal fortification protecting the buildings of the Central Plantation of Ysabel, belonging to Beattie & Co., an English concern, at Media Luna, near Manzanillo, was attacked by a strong insurgent force during the night of Jan. 2. The insurgents had with them, it is claimed, a rapid-fire cannon, which they placed in position at about 600 meters from the fort and behind an embankment of earth a yard thick and about eighteen inches high. At the same

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Consideration of the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty Entered upon in the Senate.

DEBATE WILL NOT BE PUBLIC

House Continues to Discuss the Civil Service Law—Enemies of the Merit System Expect to Secure a Modification of It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In accordance with his previous notice, Senator Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, brought up the subject of the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the Senate to-day. His motion was made soon after the disposal of the routine morning business, and the entire remainder of the day's session, except the time given to the confirmation of nominations, was devoted to the consideration of the question whether the treaty should be considered in open session or behind closed doors in executive session.

After a debate of almost two hours upon this point, an informal vote was taken, the yeas and nays not being demanded. The decision was overwhelmingly against an open session.

The motion for open sessions was made by Senator Gray, (Dem., Del.,) who presented his reasons in a speech of about five minutes' length, urging that the question was one of public concern, involving no entangling complications with other nations, and one which it was therefore eminently proper should be considered before the public gaze.

Senator Davis replied to Mr. Gray, contending for the observance of precedent in this matter, and objecting quite strenuously, though in calm and moderate language, to the proposition that the Senate should take the public into its confidence in considering the treaty.

He took issue with Mr. Gray on the proposition that there were no general questions involved affecting diplomatic relations with other countries, and predicted that the discussion would take a wide range before its conclusion.

Speeches in favor of the Gray resolution were made by Senators Caffery, (Dem., La.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) and Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) and in opposition by Senators Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) and others.

Morgan Wants Secrecy.

Senator Morgan was the principal opponent of the Gray proposition. He talked at length upon the importance of observing the Senate rules in discussing this question, contending that, as the Senate was acting only in an advisory capacity to the Executive, it would be an act of bad faith for it to throw open the doors to the public. He said that no one would think of asking the President and the Cabinet to take up a treaty in the presence of the general public, and he contended that for this reason the obligation of secrecy was greater upon the Senate than it would be upon the Executive branch of the Government.

Most of the Senators who spoke in opposition to open sessions referred to the probability that the action of the European powers in their evident purpose of partitioning the territory of China would form the basis of much of the debate on the question of Hawaiian annexation. All who referred to this phase of the question manifested a disposition to regard it as a delicate and complicated one, and one which it were better should be ventilated behind closed doors.

It also was intimated that the Monroe doctrine would come in for a fair share of discussion before the close of the debate, and it was asserted that this was a question which could be more freely discussed in executive than in open session.

Senator White was among those who replied to these statements. He spoke spiritedly and in sarcastic vein of the folly of attempting to keep executive secrets within the control of the Senate. He made reply to the suggestion that the control of the publicity in regard to treaties should be left to the Executive, saying that the treaty itself had been made public, as had also the President's message upon the subject.

Senator Morrill contended that the question of annexation was one of much public interest, and said that on this account the public should be informed fully of the reasons for and against annexation. He spoke very briefly.

Mason Pleads for Open Debate.

Senator Mason took advantage of the opportunity to make a speech directed generally against executive sessions. He announced his intention to support the motion for an open session, and said that he would take advantage of all such openings to exercise his influence to break down the Senatorial rule for secret sessions.

He asserted that the rule was out of date, out of keeping with the progressive tendency of the times, monstrous and obsolete, and argued that it should be abolished. If, as many people believed, the Senate was out of sympathy with the public, the requirement of discussion of so many important questions in executive session was, more than any other reason, responsible for this condition of affairs. He hoped that not only the Hawaiian treaty, but all other questions in which the public was interested, would be discussed in the presence of the American public.

Senator Davis announced his purpose to call up the treaty again to-morrow and press it as rapidly as possible. He probably will make a speech in general advocacy of the treaty at to-morrow's session.

The annexationists now claim fifty-nine votes for the treaty, lacking only one of the number necessary to ratify it. On the other hand, the opposition say the ratifiers will fall short from three to five votes.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Several Speeches in Opposition to the Civil Service Law—Two in Defense of It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House today continued to debate the civil service question. Mr. Cooney (Dem., Mo.,) opposed the "whole civil-service reform idea," which he denounced as a "cheat and a narrow swindle." Mr. Dorr (Rep., West Va.,) spoke in opposition to the law. Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) said he was so utterly opposed to civil service reform that he would vote to strike out the appropriation for the commission, and, if he had a chance, would vote for the repeal of the law. Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.,) antagonized the principle, theory, and practice of the law.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Penn.,) also opposed the "reform" system. He defended what was known as the "political pull," which he said, ought to be cultivated. Every young man should have such influence, and if any one did not have, it was the best evidence that he was unworthy of political privileges.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) was the first speaker to defend the merit system. In replying to the criticisms of some of the opponents of the system, he raised a laugh at the expense of Mr. Grosvenor, who, according to Mr. McCall's calculations, wanted over 115 per cent. of the offices exempted from the operation of the civil service law. Mr. McCall said the secret of the spoilsman's attack on the civil service was found in the fact that the disappointed office seekers were more potent in politics than those in office.

Mr. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.,) called attention to some alleged violations of the civil service law in his district. He said it was inconsistent for the President to "play to the grand-stand with grandiloquent support of the law," while his subordinates were entertaining bleachers by "turning the rascals out."

Mr. Sulloway (Rep., N. H.,) proudly proclaimed himself a spoilsman without any mental reservation. He believed the Government belonged to its friends. Mr. Sulloway's remarks were very picturesque, and kept the anti-reformers in a continuous roar of approval.

After further remarks by Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) in defense of the law, and of Mr. Low (Rep., N. Y.,) in favor of a modification of the law, the debate closed for the day.

Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) in charge of the bill, gave notice that to-morrow he would make a motion to close debate. Much opposition was manifested, but no test was made.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

HOW THE HOUSE STANDS.

Indications of a Majority for Modifying the Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Republican members of the House opposed to the civil service law presented a bold front when efforts were made to-day by members of the Committee on Rules to learn when the pending civil service debate could be brought to a close.

The statement was made in reply to these inquiries that the debate could be closed at once if definite assurances were given by the Committee on Rules that the bill proposing material modification of the civil service law should have a hearing and a vote at a reasonably early day, and certainly before April 1. With this assurance given, the opponents of the law were ready to withdraw the present contest against the supplies for the Civil Service Commission and reserve their contest for the law itself. Without this assurance, it was asserted that any rule to close the debate would be voted down by over 100 majority.

Intimations also were made that an amendment might be offered to the pending appropriation bill, adding the Republican conference proposition as a "rider." The steering committee of Republicans do not favor this course, but they say it may be proposed by individual members, and would have a powerful support.

The canvass of Republican members now in progress shows that by far the larger number of Republicans favor a modification, rather than a repeal, of the law. But it also shows that thirty-eight Republicans are ready to vote for absolute repeal, and these thirty-eight, together with the Democrats and Populists favoring absolute repeal, are said to give a majority for repeal.

The steering committee are desirous, however, of avoiding an issue on repeal, and of limiting the action to modifying the law. This they hope to accomplish without the aid of Democratic or Populistic votes, although the thirty-eight Republicans are available, in case no modification of the law is secured, to carry through a bill for complete repeal.

CIVIL SERVICE EXEMPTIONS.

Postmaster General Gary and Secretary Bliss Submit Their Views.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Postmaster General Gary has sent to the Senate a reply to the resolution asking what positions should be exempt from the civil service rules. He says:

"In my judgment, the following positions should be excepted from the rules governing the classified civil service, in addition to those of private secretary and confidential clerk to the Postmaster General and unskilled laborers, which are now exempt:

"Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department; Disbursing Clerk; Appointment Clerk; private secretary and Chief Clerk to each of the four Assistant Postmasters General; private secretary and confidential clerk to the Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department and confidential clerk to the Chief Post Office Inspector; postal card agent; postage stamp agents; stamped envelope agent; five Post Office Inspectors; watchmen, firemen, assistant messengers, pages, laborers of all kinds, and charwomen.

"In the Post Offices throughout the country I would recommend the following exceptions: Superintendents or clerks in charge of carrier stations; assistant cashiers; private secretaries and stenographers to the Postmasters in the larger offices; messengers, porters, cleaners, janitors, watchmen, and laborers."

Secretary Bliss also replied to the resolution. He recommended that a number of appointments in the department, the General Land Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Pension Office, Pension Agency Service, Education and Patent Office, and Geological Survey be exempted from the operation of the Civil Service law.

BAD WATER IN WASHINGTON.

A Resolution to Have It Filtered Offered in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A resolution looking to the filtration of the water used in the City of Washington having been offered in the Senate to-day, and referred to the District of Columbia Committee, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) said that in no part of the United States was there a city whose citizens are so imposed upon and abused as to the water supply as are the citizens of Washington. "We are confronted with bad, foul water," said he, "so filthy, indeed, as to make it dangerous to drink, and irksome even to take a bath in."

Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) a member of the District of Columbia Committee, said that the committee was mindful of the condition of the water of this city, but he was satisfied that it was not impure or hurtful to any great extent. He thought a system of filtration would be very expensive, but he assured the Senate that the committee would do everything in its power to remedy the evil almed at by the resolution.

Congressional Notes.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported favorably from the Indian Committee prohibiting railroad companies from charging more than 3 cents a mile for passengers through the Indian Territory.

Mr. Hoar introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill to prevent the desecration of the National flag. By the terms of the bill no person, corporation, or company may use the National flag or the coat of arms of the United States as an advertising device.

It had been expected that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections would meet yesterday to take up the claim of H. W. Corbett of Oregon to a seat in the Senate on the appointment of the Governor of that State, but owing to the absence of Senator Burrows the meeting will not be held until next week. Mr. Burrows is the only Republican on the committee who will oppose the seating of Mr. Corbett. He takes the position that the decision in the Mantle case is a precedent against the appointment of Senators where the Legislature has had an opportunity to act, which cannot be put aside. His vote will have the effect of sending the matter to the Senate on an adverse report, as without Mr. Burrows the committee is a tie.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATION

Senate Judiciary Committee to Take Up the McKenna Case To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day did not consider the nomination of Attorney General McKenna to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. This nomination was incidentally mentioned in the committee, but different members desired to dispose of the unopposed nominations, and the time of the committee was taken up with those cases.

The committee will meet to-morrow to consider the McKenna nomination.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Nominations of New York Men to Office Meet with Approval.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Among the nominations confirmed to-day by the Senate were the following:

Postmasters in New York—J. F. Wilkin, at Montgomery; S. D. Willard at Geneva, F. G. Shafer at Cape Vincent, A. P. Seaton at New Hartford, G. Ripperger at Long Island City, H. G. Debaun at Haverstraw, E. C. Fisk at Mayville, M. Geldner at New Dorp, J. J. Inman at Salamanca, J. C. McCary at Rhinebeck, J. D. Nicholson at Elizabethtown, J. T. Robinson at Elmhurst, P. Riggs at Sodus, H. B. Whitney at Phelps, F. H. Wilson at Brooklyn.

Collectors of Customs—Frank J. Naramore, District of Fairfield, Conn.; Thomas C. Thompson, District of New London.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise, District of New York—Thomas C. Wordin.

Surveyor of Customs, District of New York—Silas C. Croft.

JANUARY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Daily Average for the Seven Business Days Is $591,273.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Some of the apologists for the Dingley law are rejoicing greatly over the January reports of the receipts from customs. They have averaged for the seven business days of the month $591,273 a day, which would be at the rate of more than $183,000,000 per year. This is far better than the average for the six months of the fiscal year, which indicate annual receipts for customs of about $134,000,000. Secretary Gage looked for better things, for his estimate, in his report to the House of Representatives, was $165,000,000 for the fiscal year

If the average rate of receipts in January is maintained, the receipts for the fiscal year will be about $158,000,000, or $7,000,000 less than Mr. Gage's estimate. It is apparent that the top notch of expectation has not been realized. When a daily average of $631,000 customs receipts has been reached Mr. Gage's estimate for this year will be good.

But his estimate for 1898-9 is $200,000,000, which shows that it is expected that the Dingley law will bring in money at the rate of $641,000 a day before the increase of receipts is equal to the expectations of the Treasury.

RUSSIA ON A GOLD BASIS

Reform in Currency Due to the Depreciation of Silver and the Growth of Commerce.

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED

The Country Delivered from an Inconvertible Currency and a New Unit Established—Silver for Subsidiary Coins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—M. de Routkowsky, financial agent of Russia and attached to the legation here, at the request of Assistant Secretary Howell has given an account of the reform of the Russian currency as established during the year just closed. The statement substantially is as follows:

According to the former laws of Russia, the monetary unit was the silver ruble, containing 18.02 grams of pure silver. Besides silver coins, there were circulating as currency gold coins of various denominations, five and ten rubles, containing, according to the law, 1.161 grams of pure gold for every ruble, and the State credit notes issued by the State Bank of Russia. Silver was the legal tender for the payment of taxes and duties to the Government for an unlimited amount. All State credit notes were issued by the Bank of State, which was the only credit institution having the privilege of issue. The whole property of the State was a guarantee for the exchange of notes for coin, and each note contained the express stipulation that it was recognized at par with silver as legal tender for payment of taxes and dues to the Government.

The Russian financial agent states that up to the year 1854, gold, silver, and credit notes circulated at par. In that year began the Crimean war, the heavy expenses of which, together with those of the war of 1877 and 1878, and other political and economic events, compelled the Government to suspend the exchange of notes for coin. The suspension lasted nearly forty years, bringing to the country all of the evils of an inconvertible currency and arresting its economic development.

The Government decided to make a great financial effort. Its expenses were curtailed, the revenues increased, and the deficit in the State budget eliminated. This policy enabled the Government in fifteen years to accumulate a large reserve of gold—more than $1,200,000,000 rubles. This was obtained through foreign loans and domestic production, and it resulted in bringing the national credit to such a position that, instead of borrowing at 6 per cent., as was the case fifteen years ago, it was possible at the close of the period to get gold at 3.2 per cent. Having accumulated a sufficient amount of gold to resume specie payments and the expenses, and revenues of the Government having been so regulated as to result in a surplus instead of a deficit, the Government undertook to deliver the country from inconvertible currency.

A Silver Basis Discarded.

The first question to decide was what would be the new unit of currency. The silver ruble had been, but the value of silver had declined so much since the monetary laws of Russia were established that the value of pure silver contained in a coin of one ruble expressed in gold was only 45 copecks, instead of 100, and the value in gold of a credit note of one ruble was 66 2-3 copecks. Silver rubles being the standard, the Government had the right to declare the exchange of paper rubles at par with silver, but the exchange at such a rate would have fixed the silver standard in the country, and would have brought a great financial loss to all creditors. In consequence of constant fluctuations of the price of silver and the practically unlimited amount of that metal which can be produced at low cost with improved methods, silver was considered by the Imperial Government as entirely unfit to be used as the monetary unit, and therefore gold was accepted—it being regarded as the only metal least subject to fluctuations of value and recognized as such by the leading commercial nations of the world. It was decided at the same time to take silver only as a subsidiary metal for the minor coins. In redeeming the credit note, it was decided to give it the value in gold which it had in the average during the last three years in commercial transactions; that is, 66 2-3 copecks, making it two-thirds of the value of the former gold ruble. If the credit notes were made exchangeable for gold at the value of silver rubles, (45 copecks in gold,) which the Government had a perfect right to do, there would have been a great loss to creditors. If the notes were made exchangeable for gold at the value of former gold rubles, (100 copecks,) there would have been a great loss to debtors, besides a disturbance in the productive powers of the country. The imperial ukases of Jan. 3, Aug. 26, and Nov. 14, 1897, framing into a law the above mentioned principles, have definitely settled the currency question in Russia.

A Gold Ruble Worth 51.45 Cents.

Gold will henceforth be the sole standard of value, and the new unit of currency will be a ruble containing 0.7742 grams of pure gold, equal in value to 51.45 cents in United States gold. Silver will be issued for subsidiary coins only, and one ruble will contain 18.02 grams of pure silver as heretofore. The State Bank of Russia will be, as heretofore, the only credit institution which will have the right to issue State credit notes, exchangeable at par with gold in the State Bank and all its branches. It may issue such notes to an unlimited amount. Both gold and credit notes are made legal tender to an unlimited amount. The issues of the credit notes by the State Bank if needed by the expansion of commerce will be so regulated that the amount of outstanding notes will not be allowed to exceed by more than 300,000,000 rubles the value of gold coin and gold bars deposited in the State Bank for their redemption. The amount of outstanding State credit notes Dec. 5 last in the bank and circulation was 1,068,000,000, and the amount of gold in coin and in bars in the bank was 1,160,000,000. The exchange of State credit notes at par with gold is gained in addition to the gold reserve, by the whole State property, (about 600,000,000 acres of forest and 15,000 miles of railroads, besides Government lands, etc.) Silver in the State Bank will not be included in the metallic reserve of the bank for the purpose of redemption.

Silver has been coined to the amount of 40,000,000 rubles, and the character of the legal tender of the silver rubles has not been changed in the recent laws. Until it shall be decreed otherwise, silver coins will be a legal tender for all taxes and dues to the Government in an unlimited amount, but not so between private individuals.

The plan of currency reform adopted does not concern in the least the creditors of the Imperial Russian Government, as all loans and interest will be paid as usual in the money in which they were contracted—that is, in francs, pounds sterling, dollars, marks, florins, &c.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

New Postmasters Named and Army Officers Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters.—New Jersey—David M. Anderson, Gloucester City.

New York—James Ross, New Rochelle; Albert H. Lapham, East Aurora; Clark E. Churchill, Arcade; William V. Burhans, Saugerties; Henry A. France, Far Rockaway; Charles H. Putnam, Deposit; Charles Humm, College Point; George R. Vail, Chester; Frank C. Wilcox, Painted Post; Melvin J. Stearns, Massena; Clara Doughty, Garden City.

Connecticut—Mary B. G. Bullard, Guilford.

War—First Lieut. Jonas A. Emory, Eleventh Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. J. W. Furlong, First Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. M. S. Jarvis, Fourth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. J. W. Heavey, Fifth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

Connecticut—Wilton, Richard H. Fitch; Billett, James M. Taylor; Ellis Mound, L. S. Hall.

New York—Loch Berlin, Jennie Prosens; Texas, Fred Cole.

New Jersey—Monmouth Junction, Henry E. Hathaway.

EMPEROR OF KOREA BEREAVED.

His Real Mother, the Princess Tai Won Koon, Dies at Seoul.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—United States Minister Powell, at Seoul, Korea, has reported to the State Department by cable that the mother of the Emperor of Korea is dead at that capital.

Princess Tai Won Koon died on Saturday. She was the real mother of the Emperor, his adopted mother having died three or four years ago. She was seventy-eight years old. The Emperor will go into mourning for twenty-seven days.

SECRETARY ALGER BETTER.

He May Soon Leave Washington for the Seashore to Convalesce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Notwithstanding the alarming reports concerning the condition of Secretary Alger which have been sent out, it is said that he is not now in danger, and that the low fever from which he has been suffering has quite disappeared.

He still remains in bed, by direction of Dr. Woods, but the physician says that by the end of this week or early next week Secretary Alger will be able to leave Washington for some point not yet selected, probably on the seashore, to convalesce.

SLOW PROGRESS WITH TURKEY.

Minister Angell Unable to Secure Indemnity for Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—United States Minister Angell, at Constantinople, reported to the State Department this morning that he has not as yet succeeded in securing an assent from the Turkish Government to his demand for the payment of an indemnity for the American mission property destroyed during the Armenian outbreak, and has sought instructions from the department that will enable him to make even stronger representations to the Turkish Government than have been made by himself or Mr. Terrell, his predecessor.

The Porte, in responding to Mr. Angell, has taken the position that a Government is not properly to be held responsible for individual property lost or damaged during times of riot, when the Government had made every effort to guard it. The situation is not promising for a speedy settlement of the claims.

THE $100 COUNTERFEITS.

Discovery of a Genuine Note That Had Been Split.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Secret Service to-day received a one-hundred-dollar silver certificate, Series of 1880, from Webber Brothers of Ionia, Mich. In an accompanying letter the senders say that they surrender it as a counterfeit. This note, however, is pronounced genuine, and two fifty-dollar certificates will be returned in its place. The supposed counterfeit had been split by manipulation, but notwithstanding this evidence, the note is undoubtedly good.

It is stated by the Secret Service officials that, although genuine notes are not made from two pieces of paper, they can, by proper manipulation, be split. The new certificates were discovered by splitting, but the presence of paste between the two layers was the important factor in the decision. Since the discovery other dissimilarities have been found. Among the shipments of one-hundred-dollar silver certificates received to-day at the Treasury under the Secretary's retirement call was a counterfeit from the New Amsterdam Bank of New York.

THE SINGERLY FAILURE.

Creditors to Have Until Jan. 20 to Assent to the Liquidation Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, has written the following letter to the creditors of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia:

"It is my belief that the adoption of the Singerly proposition is to the best interests of the creditors of this bank. To the success of that plan, however, the unanimous consent of the creditors is necessary. It is reported to me by the examiner in charge of the bank that at the present date creditors representing 70 per cent. of the entire deposits have assented, and if the assent of the State of Pennsylvania is received, as expected, representatives of 80 per cent. of the deposits will have assented.

"Because of the condition of certain assets and business of the bank, and the uncertainty incident to securing all the necessary assents, I deem extended delay prejudicial to all interests concerned. In view of the large number of assents thus far received, I will allow until Jan. 20 next for the securing of additional assents. If upon that day all depositors have not assented, I shall appoint a receiver to take charge of the bank and proceed to its liquidation, as provided by law."

Executions Against R. J. Lennon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Executions were issued to-day against Richard J. Lennon, dealer in women's cloaks and wraps, at 1,220 Chestnut Street, on two judgment notes aggregating $148,936, in favor of William M. Singerly and the Chestnut Street National Bank. Both notes were dated today, one for $120,000 and the other for $28,936.

It has been the general opinion among business men of the city that Mr. Singerly has been interested in Mr. Lennon's store, and it is thought the judgments were recorded and execution issued in order to get over a complicated condition in the affairs of Mr. Singerly.

No Successor to Major Handy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—While the matter has not been definitely settled, it is said that the President probably will not nominate a successor to the late Moses P. Handy, as Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The reason for this is that the work for which Mr. Handy was selected has been brought so well along that the subject may be turned over to the regular exposition commission, for which Congress is expected to provide during the present session.

Editorial Change in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Benjamin Northrop, late managing editor of The New York Mail and Express, to-day assumed charge of the editorial and news department of The Baltimore Herald as editor. Col. A. B. Cunningham retains his former position as chief of the editorial staff.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Pay Department, to take effect Jan. 31: Lieut Col. Frank M. Coxe, Deputy Paymaster General, is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of the Columbia, and will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department; Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, is relieved from duty at St. Paul, Minn., and will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department.

Extensions of leave of absence: Major Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, one month; Second Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, Second Infantry, Department of Dakota, one month.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, New Jersey, on official business pertaining to the test of five-inch rapid-fire guns.

Navy.

Ensign C. D. Stearns is detached from the Bennington and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Ensign G. E. Gelm is detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Bennington by steamer of Jan. 15.

Assistant Engineer G. H. Shepard is ordered to be retired Jan. 8.

Lieut. J. D. McDonald's orders of January are modified. Upon detachment from the St. Mary's, he is ordered to the Monadnock temporarily, and thence to the Monterey, when these vessels fall in with each other.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Montgomery arrived at Pensacola Jan. 8.
Winslow arrived at New York Jan. 8.
New York arrived at Hampton Roads Jan. 9.
Indiana arrived at Newport News Jan. 9.
Terror arrived at Norfolk Jan. 9.
Wheeling arrived at Union, B. C., Jan. 9.
Monadnock arrived at San Diego Jan. 8.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY MURDERED.

Hired Man Supposed to Have Killed a Massachusetts Farmer and His Wife and Daughter.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10.—News of a triple murder, of which Francis D. Newton, a prosperous farmer of Brookfield, his wife, Sarah, and their ten-year-old adopted daughter, Ethel, were the victims, reached this city at an early hour this morning. They were killed in their house, about two miles from Brookfield Center, on the road to Sturbridge. Mr. Newton was forty-five years old, and his wife was three years younger. The crime was discovered by neighbors, who heard the lowing of the unfed cattle, and made an investigation. The three members of the family were found in their blood-soaked beds, having been killed with an axe.

A hired man named Paul Miller, who had been employed by Mr. Newton, is missing, and the authorities are making a search for him. He was last seen Friday night just before midnight by a neighbor, who was returning from a Grange meeting. He was then more than a mile from the Newton house, and was going in the direction of Brookfield. Two young men also saw him at about the same time, going in the same direction. The man turned his head away from them as he passed. From this it is believed that the murders were committed between 10 and 11 o'clock Friday night.

It is supposed that the murderer's motive was robbery, as the house was in great disorder, bureau drawers having been ransacked and their contents scattered about the rooms. Mr. Newton's gold watch was found in his vest, but his purse was empty. It is supposed that he had money on Friday, as he and Miller came to Worcester to buy a horse, but returned without making the purchase.

Miller is a foreigner, but his nationality is not known. He is about thirty years of age, short and compactly built, and had been employed on the Newton farm for about two months.

The Newton farm is one of the best in this section. Mr. Newton purchased it about two years ago, and had improved it considerably. He formerly lived at Hartford, Conn., where he was proprietor of a bakeshop.

NEW YORK LIFE IN KANSAS.

To be Prosecuted for Doing Business Without a State License.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—Attorney General Boyle to-day sent out to all County Clerks instructions to bring prosecutions against the New York Life Insurance Company, basing his conclusions on information he had that the company was doing business in the various counties without a Kansas license.

HACKENSACK GROCER KILLED.

Stephen Lozier Hit by Cars Soon After His Aunt's Death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Stephen Lozier, a grocer, of Union Street, this town, was killed at the Maywood crossing of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, by being run down by an express to-day.

An aunt of the Loziers, Mrs. Jacob A. Voorhis of Hackensack, died a few hours before the fatal accident, making a double affliction. It is thought both funerals will take place on Wednesday.

FAITH CURISTS INDICTED.

Camden Man, Whose Child Died of Diphtheria, and the Healer in the Case.

CAMDEN, Jan. 10.—The Grand Jury today returned an indictment against Frank Kirby, the believer in faith cure, who recently permitted his two-year-old daughter to die from diphtheria without calling in a physician. He is charged with cruelty and neglect.

An indictment for manslaughter was found against William F. Randall, a Christian Scientist healer, of Philadelphia, who attended the child, and who used faith instead of medicine.

NEW JERSEY'S FINANCES.

Treasurer Swain's Report Ready to Submit to the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—The annual report of State Treasurer Swain is ready for submission to the Legislature to-morrow. The report covers all the receipts and disbursements of the State for the second year under the annual appropriation plan, and it shows that, while the net revenues of the State increased $435,034.81 over the preceding year, there was a corresponding increase in the expenditures, which made a net reduction of $14,633.55 in the combined State and school fund balances, which amounted on Oct. 31, 1897, to $999,990.88.

THE COAL KING SPOKEN.

Her Crew Declined Help from a Steamer 150 Miles at Sea.

The barge Coal King, which for ten days has been missing, is at last known to be safe. A dispatch from Newport News, received yesterday, announced that the British steamship Greenbrier, which has just arrived there from London, reported speaking the barge the preceding day. It was in latitude 39 degrees 21 minutes, longitude 71 degrees 16 minutes, or about 150 miles east of Barnegat, the barge was seen. The Greenbrier offered assistance, but it was declined by the men on the barge, who requested simply that they be reported "all well."

The barge was standing along under her scant leg-of-mutton sail and jibs.

As soon as the news reached the office of the Luckenbachs in this city, who own the barge, a dispatch was sent to Providence, where their tug Lewis Luckenbach was expected to last night, directing her to go to sea again after the Coal King.

Newark Brawl May Result Fatally.

NEWARK, Jan. 10.—Caldwell H. Abell of 15 Fulton Street, a young man who has been prominent in society in this city, is believed to be dying as the result of a blow which he received in a brawl in Simonson's restaurant at 889 Broad Street on the night of Dec. 29. County Physician Washington has endeavored without success to obtain an ante-mortem statement from him. It is said that the quarrel which led to the striking of Abell was between him and two young men who were in the restaurant with two young women. All persons connected with the affair decline to talk.

The Whale Escaped.

AMAGANSETT, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A whale was sighted off this place this morning about 9 o'clock and the alarm was at once given. The whaling apparatus, which is always ready, was at once gotten out and four crews mustered. The party went out under direction of Capt. Josh Edwards. The boats were soon close to the whale, which they say was a large one. Two throws were made, but both lances failed to hold, and after a lively chase the whale escaped.

Torpedo Boat No. 15 Launched.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 10.—Torpedo Boat No. 15 was launched at the Herreshoff yards to-day, the vessel having been completed. No. 16 is nearly finished, and No. 14 is about half completed. No. 14 will be much larger than the others, and the contract requires her to be able to make 22½ knots. No. 15 is 100 feet long at the water line, and will be required to be able to make 20 knots an hour.

Derelict in the Bay of Fundy.

HALIFAX, Jan. 10.—There drifted into the Bay of Fundy shore, near Digby, last night, a derelict, recognized as the schooner Vinton, which left Belliveaus Cove Dec. 24 for Boston, loaded with spiles. It is thought she was caught in a squall, overturned, and all hands lost.

Hermit Dies with $700 in Gold.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 10.—Patrick Kearney, who led a hermit's life, was found dead at his home, in Pittston, to-day. He had been dead several days. A bag containing $700 in gold was found tied around his body.

H. SUTHERLAND EXECUTED.

The Mulatto Murderer of a Negro Woman Dies in the Chair at Sing Sing.

SING SING, Jan. 10.—Hedley Adolphus Sutherland, the mulatto murderer, was executed at the State Prison here to-day. There was no hitch in the proceedings, the condemned man keeping up to the end, and meeting his doom with a prayer on his lips.

Sutherland spent all of his last evening on earth with two Roman Catholic priests, having embraced that religion since his removal here. The Rev. John R. Creeden, pastor of St. Augustine's Church here, and his assistant, the Rev. Thomas St. John, visited the condemned man early last night, and were with him again this morning when the last sacraments were administered to him.

At about 11 o'clock Sutherland announced himself in readiness for the electric chair. The witnesses, who were all doctors, except the newspaper men, were in the death chamber when the procession, headed by Chief Keeper Connaughton and Warden Sage, entered the room.

At 11:19 the current of 1,780 volts and 7½ amperes was turned on. The body lurched and strained at the strap, and after thirty seconds the current was reduced to a minimum, and four minutes after the current was first turned on the man was pronounced dead.

Sutherland killed a negro woman in Gwinnett Street, Brooklyn, who had aroused his jealousy.

A HEADLESS BABY IN A WOOD.

The Murderer Severed the Neck with a Knife in New Jersey and Fled.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Jan. 10.—The headless body of an infant was found to-day in Montclair by two school boys. The police are led to believe that the child was carried alive to where it was found, and then its head cut off with a knife, while the murderer placed the child upon a log to obtain the necessary purchase to sever the head.

Harold Swenarton and Wolsted Field, the boys who found it, were on their way home from school when one of them saw something white in the bushes near the Hillside House. They crawled through the bushes and found the body.

Policeman Seery took charge of the case pending the arrival of Dr. Washington, the County Physician. Twenty-five feet from where the body was found Seery found two small logs lying together. Between these was the head belonging to the body. On the logs were marks which indicate they were used as a block on which to cut the head from the body. There are marks on the logs which show where the keen edge of a knife struck them as it was being used to sever the head. The body had not lain where found more than a few hours, perhaps eighteen or twenty.

County Physician Washington decided that the baby was born alive and was about thirty-six hours old when it was killed. He says the cutting off of the head was a deliberate act, and that there is not the slightest doubt that the child was murdered. The police have not the slightest clue upon which to work.

Charges Against a School Teacher.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—State School Commissioner S. E. Tennant of Cobleskill was today directed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles R. Skinner, to take evidence in the matter of the charges preferred against Marcus Zeh, a teacher in a public school in Schoharie County, who is charged with having kissed and hugged girl pupils in his school.

Speech by Mr. Cleveland.

PRINCETON, Jan. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland will respond to the toast, "The College Man in Public Life," at the dinner of the Princeton Club of New York, at Delmonico's, Jan. 20.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.15
Cotton, middling	5 15-16
Coffee, No. 7	.6¼
Sugar, granulated	.5¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.28
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	22.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.5¾
Tallow, prime	.3⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Lard, prime	5.05
Butter, State, finest creamery	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	10.95

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 86⅜@87¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 81@90c; No. 2 red, 91c; No. 2 corn, 26⅛@26¾c; No. 2 yellow, 26½@26¾c; No. 2 oats, 22⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 24¾c; No. 3 white, free on board, 23⅜@24¼c; No. 2 rye 40c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 26½@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18@1.22; prime timothy seed, $2.77½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.20@9.52½; lard, per 100 lb, $4.67½@$4.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cutloaf, $6.14; granulated, $5.51.

COTTON.

The extraordinary movement of cotton at the ports, with indications of a continued burdensome tide of receipts, as forecasted by advices from the interior, caused a very weak feeling in cotton. The movement this week promises to exceed by about 50 per cent. the record-breaking crop of 1894. The heavy receipts and weak English cables caused our market to open barely steady at a decline of 1@3 points. The weakness of the situation was spread by claims that New Bedford cotton operatives were threatening to strike unless wages were restored Jan. 17. Another element of weakness was persistent hammering by parties operating for a well-known Philadelphia house, who used the August option as a sort of battering ram, but without much success, as prices at the lowest showed a loss of but 5@6 points, with the figures finally 3@4 points net lower and the closing tone of the market quiet and steady. Total sales, futures, 81,500 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Opening. | High.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
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Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Month.....$1.00
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One Year.....$1.00
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Fencing Master—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:15. Matinée—Number 9—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—My Friend from India—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Whirl of the Town—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Governors—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Cinderella—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Hockey Match—8:00.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Concert—3:00.
WALLACK'S—The Salt of the Earth—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

DANGEROUS TACTICS.

The most serious obstacle to stable currency reform, so far, has been the narrow partisan feeling of a few extreme Republicans. These men—and unfortunately they are in a position strongly to influence the course of the majority in Congress—have reasoned that their party would make a better showing in a fight with out-and-out free coinage than in any other contest. They have therefore done all they could to resist legislation that might take the currency question in its most radical form out of politics.

This is undoubtedly the view taken by Senator PLATT, the leader of the party in this State. He does not take any conspicuous part in discussions in the Senate, but the course of his strongest and most devoted supporter in the press of New York shows clearly enough what is in his mind. According to The New York Sun the men who criticise any phase of the present currency system are giving the opponents of the gold standard aid and comfort. The true policy is to insist that everything is for the best as it is, and to unite against any attempt at change. That, it is insisted, was the real position of the Republican Party in the great contest of 1896, which resulted in so splendid a victory. A like course will bring a like victory in 1900.

It is to be noted, also, that those who think the Republicans can surely win by these tactics are particularly contemptuous toward those who think that a reform of the currency would help the South and the Southwest. They describe the system of Secretary GAGE and the Monetary Commission of the Indianapolis Convention as schemes to give "money to the moneyless," a pandering to inflationist notions and leading logically either to "fiat" Government money or "wild-cat" bank notes. With these sneers at the sections of the country which the Administration is seeking honestly to benefit they join ridicule of the National bankers who are represented as seeking to control the finances of the country and to break down the non-interest-bearing legal tender notes, in order to be able to foist their own profitable issues into circulation.

These are extremely dangerous tactics. It is perilous as well as most unjust to assume that the very large vote for BRYAN in 1896 was not in part the expression of discontent for which there was some ground and which may be removed, but wholly due to the Populist spirit of greed and covetousness and anarchy. It is risky in the extreme to invite another contest more bitter than the last on precisely the same grounds. It may be, indeed, that in a second trial the Republican Party would come out victorious, as in the first, and it may be that it would not. It would have to face the fact that for four years it refused to do anything to settle the issue, refused even to examine the grounds of complaint and actually nursed the spirit of discontent in order to promote its party interests. It would have again to seek the aid of the conservative Democrats, after having scoffed at their suggestions and ridiculed their motives. It is not by any means impossible that a considerable number of those who stood by the Republicans in 1896 as the sole hope of sound finance might reason that it would be better to let the country go the whole way to the silver basis, and then start the fight for the gold standard unconfused by protectionism or Republican Party aims—a clean, straight, open fight. In any case, the Republican managers who are plotting against currency reform because they think the present position of their party is absolutely impregnable are taking great risks.

ALDRIDGE AND ADAMS.

The Engineering Record has made what it calls "a careful study" of the charges against State Engineer ADAMS and Superintendent ALDRIDGE in connection with the canal estimates and concludes that the "attack" upon these officers is unjustifiable. Our technical contemporary evidently misunderstands the matter. It reviews only the engineering features of the work of ADAMS and ALDRIDGE, and their present estimates, which are not matters of dispute. The gravamen of the charge of official misconduct is that they concealed from the Legislature, from the people, and even from their associates in the Canal Board the fact that the canal improvement would cost sixteen millions instead of nine. They knew this early in 1896. They kept it to themselves until December, 1897. They knew the nine millions would be lost forever if the people should refuse to vote seven millions more, but with astounding recklessness they went right ahead letting contracts and spending the money. They did not even confine the expenditure to one canal, which they might hope to complete before the money was exhausted. They divided the work into 125 contracts, $11,031,125 on the Erie, $1,999,074 on the Champlain, and $1,458,203 on the Oswego, a total of $14,448,402. Then they let 73 of these contracts, aggregating $7,121,812, knowing perfectly well that seven millions more must be spent before one canal boat of greater draught than those now in use could traverse any of the canals. It is for their deceptions, for their concealments, and for their incredible hardihood in spending millions which the people had voted under a grave misapprehension that they are "attacked." They are open to attack also for the misrepresentation of the original estimates. They knew the sum was too small when the Legislature fixed it, they knew it was too small when the people voted it. Their only safe course was to protest and resign.

Our engineering contemporary says that early in 1896, after ADAMS and ALDRIDGE had received the reports of their engineers showing the seven-million deficit, they busied themselves culling out unnecessary features so as to reduce the cost, and then "the work was pushed on the important sections so that contracts could be let as soon as possible." What was the rush? Why so much haste?

Was it not because the Presidential campaign of 1896 was then at its beginning? Was it not because there were primaries and District Conventions to be looked after with a view to securing a proper set of delegates to the State Convention held on March 24?

Mr. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE knows more about these matters than Mr. ADAMS. He knows so much about them, is such a famous expert in the art of getting delegates, and is so deeply concerned in the operation and maintenance of his party machine that we think he ought not to be asked to spend any more of the people's canal money on pending contracts. There is a most important election in November. ALDRIDGE would be under great temptation all Summer. He might fall. For that reason we applaud Controller ROBERTS's determination that no more of the nine million appropriation shall be spent until the people have been consulted. If the Republicans at Albany go on with their gigantic blunder as if nothing had happened the people will vote them out of power and will not vote any more money for the canals. It is time some other Republicans besides Controller ROBERTS recognized the extreme gravity of the situation. THE TIMES was the first paper in the State to perceive and point out the magnitude of the scandal. Now everybody sees that it is a scandal, but the Republican leaders fatuously imagine that it will come to nothing and that the people will be fools enough to vote them seven millions more for the asking.

NOT A SIGN OF STRENGTH.

"Europe finally is practically baled out of floating American stocks and bonds; European payments now must be in cash. The only reason we have not recently had a rushing flood of gold this way from London is that we have become financially so strong that we can graciously extend credit to the debtors abroad, take Europe's I O U's, let the gold we could command now grow into still greater piles on the other side of the ocean—subject, though, to United States drafts, due at our own pleasure. Such features in the international financial situation never before existed."—Mr. J. EDWARD SIMMONS in THE TIMES FINANCIAL REVIEW.

It is not financial strength, but financial uncertainty, that causes this unprecedented condition.

If we had a sound and stable currency system, if men felt that their investments were in every State secure from Populistic assault, and if no unwise laws barred the way to the extension of our trade, would Mr. SIMMONS advise American investors to put their money into Europe's I O U's at 3 and 3½ per cent.? Would not his bank parlors be visited every day by men from Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, from Texas, from Washington and Oregon, from Nebraska and the Dakotas, who would lay before him enterprises of development and production in which, prudent banker that he is, he would see an assured investment return very much greater than the highest yield of Europe's due bills?

THE TIMES must once more admonish the gentlemen of the financial district that their evident belief that we have come to a proud moment in our National career because "we can graciously extend credit to the debtors abroad" is ill-founded and mistaken. Financially strong we certainly are, but we have not become so by lending money to Europe at 3 per cent. We have become rich by making 8 and 10 per cent. on the money we have invested in developing the resources of our own three million square miles. The work is as yet only full well advanced, not done. There is still abundant opportunity for American money to earn 8 per cent. in opening up American territory, giving employment to American labor, and producing American goods.

The Populistic menace and laws which forbid us to sell our surplus manufactures in the world's markets drive capital away from these home fields of increase into foreign loans. We are lending money when we ought to be borrowing. Investment in Europe's I O U's is the next thing to letting money lie idle, and idle money is not a sign of growing financial strength.

THE TRIAL OF ESTERHAZY.

The trial of ESTERHAZY seems to have reached a lame and impotent conclusion almost before it has been begun. The trial has been compelled by public opinion in consequence of the increasing doubt in the French mind of the guilt of Capt. DREYFUS. If the trial of ESTERHAZY is not ordered for the purpose of removing that doubt then it has no visible purpose at all. If DREYFUS was not guilty of selling French military secrets somebody else was, and suspicion settled upon ESTERHAZY. It was strengthened by the discovery of some letters of his speaking of the army in which he was an officer in the most bitter and contemptuous terms. But at the beginning of the trial a report is introduced from an officer who had been charged with investigating the case exonerating ESTERHAZY and producing a new scapegoat in the person of a Col. PICQUART. At the same time the counsel for the Government announces that the court will not reopen the case of DREYFUS, "who has been justly and legally condemned."

What, then, is this trial about? Apparently for writing letters that a court-martial might consider in bad taste. Perhaps it is "conduct prejudicial to military discipline" for an officer even in private letters to express disgust for the service. But all that is little to the purpose. If DREYFUS is guilty, and his case is not to be reopened, it does not matter whether or not ESTERHAZY is guilty of some other offense. It does not much matter whether he is guilty of the same offense. Two officers might independently sell official secrets, and it is not suggested that they were acting in conjunction.

It may be assumed that the trial has not only been compelled by public opinion, but that its purpose is to vindicate the administration of justice by French courts-martial. For that purpose it would be necessary that the case against DREYFUS should be publicly stated. Even this is not to be had. The pretext upon which DREYFUS was tried in secret was that it would be prejudicial to the national defense to try him publicly. Presumably foreign dignitaries were mixed up in the matter, whose names it would not do to bring out. In consequence of this, the spokesman of DREYFUS in the Chamber of Deputies declared, and nobody gainsaid him on the part of the Government, that if there was other evidence against DREYFUS than the similarity of handwriting to his in memoranda of which he denied the authorship, it was evidence which had not been made known to DREYFUS himself. The only question of any importance is whether DREYFUS was justly condemned. If DREYFUS was made a scapegoat because he was a Jew French military justice is not vindicated, when a clamor is raised against the proceeding by which he was condemned, by the offering up of another innocent officer as a second scapegoat because he is of foreign origin, loose life, and indiscreet speech. The official investigator, with an effusion which an officer of another service would scarcely exhibit in an official report, declares that "this sad affair has caused anguish to all really French hearts." The "anguish" cannot be relieved except by showing that justice has been done in the case of DREYFUS or by undoing whatever injustice has been done and is reparable. The trial of ESTERHAZY can secure neither result, and therefore has no bearing upon the main question.

THE MANHATTAN VALLEY.

The indecent and suspicious haste with which Gen. COLLIS "jammed through" the plans for the Manhattan Valley viaduct had the obvious motive of getting the contract signed before the expiration of his own term of office. It seems likely that his precipitation has defeated itself. Not only does the law seem to contemplate a different approach from that selected, but it expressly provides that the construction of the work shall be proceeded with only after the title to the necessary land has been acquired.

These points can be raised by any taxpayer who chooses to raise them. They can be raised also by the President of the Board of Public Improvements, whom Commissioner COLLIS was so anxious to "head off." It would be for the public interest that the question should be raised and that it should be decided adversely to the Collis plan. The property owners for whose benefit and at whose instigation the law was devised are of course interested to have the work begun as early as possible. But they are still more interested in having it carefully designed, with a due consideration for all the public and private interests involved. It is simply out of the question that this can have been the case with the existing design. The starting point of the viaduct on the south side was selected without any expert consideration or advice. It was so chosen as to deform the knoll at Claremont, and to make the viaduct itself needlessly lofty and obtrusive. The viaduct itself, which in such a place ought obviously to be as monumental as possible, has nothing of monumental in its design. It is a metal arcade, which might serve well enough to carry a railroad over a gulch in a wilderness, but which has no suitability to its place and functions as part of the most striking and attractive feature of the park system of the city.

This is very possibly not the designer's fault. A work of such magnitude and importance, of which the design had to be rushed through in a fortnight, could not possibly be anything but a makeshift, of the class of which we have too many examples already—one of the latest and the most unfortunate being the extension of the Brooklyn Bridge terminal. In the case of the Manhattan Valley, the pressure was so great that not only was no proper attention given to the topography, nor to the purpose of the structure, but that it was not even considered with reference to the design of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, which it was then proposed to erect almost at its entrance. Neither was the design of the monument considered with reference to the viaduct, nor to the site, the monument having been in fact designed for a very different place. Undoubtedly it would be feasible to design the monument and the viaduct with reference to each other. Possibly it would be feasible to combine them in the same structure and to make the viaduct the monument, or the monument the crowning feature of the viaduct. But to make a railroad bridge to carry Riverside Drive across Manhattan Valley and then to dump at one end of it a monument within a thousand feet of another and much bigger and more important monument is something more than the mere failure to grasp a fine opportunity. It is a positively barbarous procedure. No time will be wasted which may be needed to rectify these errors and to design the viaduct with more consideration for its purpose and its surroundings.

A WORD TO THE HON. AMOS CUMMINGS.

Mr. AMOS CUMMINGS presumes on the ignorance of New York affairs that prevails in Washington when he says in the House of Representatives:

"By 60,000 majority Tammany Hall had come into control of the second largest city in the world on an anti-civil service reform platform. That was what the people thought of this 'reform.'"

The Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York did not receive "60,000 majority." He did not receive a "majority" of any size. He was elected by a minority of the voters. If we accept civil service reform as the sole issue in the city campaign, as Mr. CUMMINGS would have us, the opponents of the reform failed to get a majority. "The people," according to this test, did not think ill of the reform.

But civil service reform was not the sole issue in the canvass. It was not even the controlling one. If it had been, Mr. CROKER would not have announced that he did not intend to carry party politics into the Fire Department, the Street Cleaning Department, and the Police Department. He may not act consistently with this announcement, but if he had regarded the result of the election as simply a condemnation of reform he would not have made such an announcement, nor would Mr. MCCARTNEY, the successor of Col. WARING, have made haste to declare that he should preserve the Colonel's system of employment intact. Mr. CUMMINGS, despite his advancing years, does not lose his coltish proclivities. He still delights to prance, but in this matter he has clearly kicked over the traces. Mr. CROKER may be obliged to bring him back and make him pull straighter.

Mr. CUMMINGS's admiring citation of ROSCOE CONKLING'S sneer at "the dreary drivel of snivel service reform" is unworthy of him. He can say much better things than that if he will but half try. Cheap alliteration and cheaper punning answered CONKLING'S purpose very well, and were a part of his stock in trade when he was talking to his henchmen. But we give Mr. CUMMINGS credit for more sense and higher motives than CONKLING could boast, especially in the later years of his career. Mr. CUMMINGS has a sincere wish to help the wage-earning classes, to which, indeed, he may claim still to belong. Now the merit system as established in the law of 1883 and in the rules now in existence certainly give wage earners a chance at public employment that they did not have before. They no longer need the backing of politicians to get a show. They need not be of one party or of another. They need not beg nor push nor intrigue to get places. They need only to compete according to a known standard, and if they stand the test best they win the places. And when they have them they are not assessed for party expenses, no politician can demand their dismissal in order to put one of his "own men" in their place. Surely these are solid benefits which a friend of the workingmen should not wish to destroy.

Mr. CUMMINGS may say that the merit system is not faithfully and honestly applied. Within the rules we believe that it is so applied. Outside the rules, and before the various extensions, there have been most inexcusable partisan changes both by Republicans and Democrats. But the remedy for that is to extend, strengthen, and maintain the rules and the merit system, not to break them down.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is more than allowable for a newspaper to spend money freely in getting the news, but a protest must be entered against such wild extravagance as is shown by The Syracuse Post. A striking illustration of that journal's tendency to lavish expenditure was furnished last week when it presented a cable dispatch from Moscow, nearly a column long and consisting of an announcement of the death of the Czar's physician, together with many interesting anecdotes of that most peculiar person. The dispatch duplicates, word for word, an account of Dr. ZACHARIN that had appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES two days before, so it must have been telegraphed all the way to Moscow and then back to Syracuse, and the expense of doing so must have amounted to more than a few hundred dollars. There is, to be sure, another theory on which to account for the appearance in the columns of our contemporary of an article prepared for and printed by this paper—the theory that it simply stole what it wanted, placed over it a Moscow date instead of a credit line, and so willfully deceived its own readers as well as violated the commonest rules of journalistic decency. We refuse to believe this, however, and prefer to think that The Post was betrayed by some conscienceless correspondent in Russia, who took advantage of instructions never to consider money when it was a question of important news. No doubt that correspondent will be discharged at once, and we shall get the apology which is our due. With this reparation there will come, it is to be hoped, an explanation why The Post printed our Zacharin article on two pages of the same issue. Is that customary in Syracuse, or is it only done in the case of cable dispatches from Moscow?

—Pirates have been swept from the ocean nowadays, or, at all events, the few of them that are left hide along the most remote coasts and attack nothing much larger than a fishing smack. There are still pirates on the land, however—pirates that wreck and rob railway trains, instead of ships, and it is humiliating that these criminals are more numerous in the United States than anywhere else. Statistics collected by The Express Gazette of Cincinnati show that in the past eight years 218 trains have been "held up," 78 persons killed and 67 wounded by our train robbers, while the record for 1897 alone is 30 attacks, with 4 persons killed and 8 wounded. In many cases, when men engaged in this evil work are caught, the question of jurisdiction is a difficult one to decide, and the consequence is often the delay or even the failure of justice. The Express Gazette asserts that a National law on the subject is needed, and it has drawn up for presentation in Congress a bill making it a felony, punishable in United States courts, and with penalties ranging from ten years' imprisonment to death, to wreck or even to stop a railway train for the purpose of robbing its passengers. The argument in favor of legislation of this sort is very strong, and it is little likely that the question of "State rights" will be raised against it. Railway traffic is obviously an Inter-State matter, and, as such, a fit subject for National protection as well as National control.

PERSONAL.

—Careful reading is deserved by an order just issued by Gen. BLANCO to his subordinate officers. The war against the Cubans, it seems, is hereafter to be conducted with due regard for the laws of civilized warfare. The houses of the country people must not be burned, women, children, and old men are not to be put to death, and even armed rebels, when found in hospitals wounded or ill, are not to be maltreated in any way. These are most satisfactory instructions, and they at least evidence Gen. BLANCO's respect for public opinion, but there could be no clearer confession that the war has hitherto been conducted on the most barbarous principles. For the Spaniards to say that murder and the ruthless destruction of the property of non-combatants will no longer be permitted is to admit that they have been allowed in the past, and so the many and indignant denials that have come to us from Havana and Madrid are rendered more worthless, if that is possible, than they were before. One can easily imagine the feelings of Gen. WEYLER when he hears of the oblique charges made against him by his successor, and doubtless he will soon be drawing up another protest with which to bother the Queen Regent and her Ministers. The fact is that any attempt at humanity or honesty in Cuba is a cruel insult to the deposed tyrant, for it is a reversal of his whole policy.

—If The Bangor Commercial is to be trusted there is some peril as well as a good salary connected with the Captaincy of J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S big yacht Corsair. One morning in August, so the story runs, the Corsair lay in Frenchman's Bay with everything made snug in anticipation of a hurricane of which warning had been sent all along the coast by the Weather Bureau. At noon Mr. MORGAN went on board and told Capt. BAILEY that he was going to New York by train and wanted the yacht to start at once for the same destination. This order was heard by the second mate, upon whom it produced such an effect that Mr. MORGAN noticed his uneasiness and asked its cause. "I'm afraid, Sir," said the man, "that the Corsair will never live—" Before the man could continue he was discharged and sent ashore. Three sailors also resigned, but Capt. BAILEY filled their places and started out into the storm. Vessels were wrecked by the score in the next few days, but the Corsair survived and reached New York safe, though severely battered and with her beautiful cabin fittings ruined by the water that had forced its way through the hatches. It cost $15,000 to repair the damage, but all her owner said was, "BAILEY, it must have been a little choppy outside."

—Efforts are making, as yet without success, by the citizens of St. Paul to secure for that city the valuable collection of animals and birds collected and mounted by one of its residents, a German naturalist named SCHROEDER. The collection is especially rich in American specimens. Mr. SCHROEDER is an old man, and there is anxiety lest after his death the contents of his museum may be scattered, to the great diminution of their value. To prevent this calamity the collection has been offered to several scientific organizations in the United States, including the Zoological Society of New York. In reply, Director W. T. HORNADAY of this body wrote: "We will never establish a museum in the Zoological Park—for many good reasons. We would not accept one as a gift, and take care of it. Visitors to a good zoological garden do not care to see stuffed animals on the same grounds. With the fine new American Museum of Natural History so near and so accessible, it would be folly for us to think of having a rival institution of that kind. The right thing to do is for some one to start out with a subscription paper, raise the $6,000 right there in St. Paul, install the Schroeder collection in your high school, and make it free to the public." This seems to be good advice.

IN DEFENSE OF PENSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the courtesy of Hon. Edward Atkinson, I have received a copy of your issue of the 28th containing his views on pensions. These views were so clearly stated, were so patriotic in spirit, and so just to the veterans, that I at once wrote to thank him in the name of my comrades for writing the article, and now in the same behalf wish to thank you for publishing it.

It seems to some of us veterans, as we read about "pension burdens," "excessive pensions," and "raids on the Treasury," that too many of the people of this country have forgotten that a little over a third of a century ago the Government was in dire distress; that its very life was trembling in the balance. It needed money and men to bring about its rescue. It got both.

The bondholder remained at home enjoying the comforts and even luxuries of life, drew interest on his loans at the rate of ten and even fifteen per cent., and invested his surplus in prosperous business enterprises. Nobody who has any reputation to lose, will dare to say that the Government did wrong in fulfilling its obligations, even when only implied to the bondholder. Every American citizen who cares for the honor of the nation rejoices in the fact. For a while the interest account was large, over four dollars per capita a year, but no one dreamed of repudiating the nation's debt. The veterans, some of whom had farms, were taxed, that the bondholder might receive his princely revenue. Does any one call to mind the name of the veteran who objected to being thus taxed?

But now the veterans' turn is coming, and the nation is doing what it solemnly promised to do when it sent out its calls for help; it is redeeming its pledge to care for the soldier in his declining years. And they have come. The veterans are no longer able to stand the hardships and exposure which they once bore so cheerfully. Consequently they have in large numbers applied for pensions. Two-thirds of the survivors are receiving them. Were all of them doing so, the "pension burden" would be about one-half as great as the interest was in 1865, and, according to Mr. Atkinson's figures, only about one-seventh of what is spent yearly for liquors and tobacco. And yet the wail is constantly going up, "How long, O Lord, how long must we endure this pension burden."

"Brave boys were we, gone at our country's call," in those days of danger, when Washington was beleaguered, and even Northern soil was being invaded. But now "the rebel rides on his raids no more," and the case is quite different. If you can trust some writers on this subject, the men who were so noble and patriotic as to leave home and friends to save the Nation from dismemberment are now its chief source of danger. Of what avail is it to put flags upon our schoolhouses and teach patriotism on Memorial Day by exercises in the schoolroom, while from far and wide comes this cry of despair concerning the "drain on the Treasury" in consequence of the "enormous sums" paid out for pensions? What, I ask, are the pupils to infer from it, except that the only men who were patriotic and brave enough to stand up and be shot at in defense of the Nation have become in their old age so demoralized that they are engaged in a deliberate attempt to bankrupt the Government they once saved?

Let fraudulent pensioners be exposed. Every true veteran will hail all such exposures. If the pension laws are too liberal, let them be modified to suit the demands of justice. But when this is done let the soldier be permitted to draw his pension with the same feeling that the bondholder has when he draws his interest—that he is receiving what is his by right of services rendered, and let us hear no more about the "Nation's generous bounty."

I am not receiving a pension, but honestly believe I am entitled to one. Let me state my case, briefly, and then let some one tell me plainly in what respect I should sacrifice my self-respect if I should receive one or what wrong I should be doing to any citizen who might be taxed to help pay it.

Just as I was finishing my junior year in college, my younger brother fell at the battle of Fair Oaks. I left my books to take up the musket which had fallen from his hands. I enlisted for nine months—all the Government asked. I might have remained at school, and no one could have blamed me. But I went and served out my time in the swamps of Louisiana and became thoroughly poisoned with malaria. Our time expired just before the surrender of Port Hudson. Only about 100 men were able to do duty, but the Government could not spare that one hundred, and, therefore, although to stay meant the death of at least 100 men who might have been restored to health could they have gone home then, such were the hard conditions of war that "military necessity" overruled all considerations of how many might never see home and friends again, and we were kept until we were no longer needed.

Now patriotism demanded all that of us, I know, and no one—certainly not many—grumbled at this somewhat arbitrary method of modifying a contract. In consequence of that extra time which I was compelled to serve, I suffered a dangerous illness, which rendered me unfit for serious work for many months, besides having a large doctor's bill to pay. Could I go into details I could show that my loss, over thirty years ago, was not less than $2,000. Now, what I wish to ask in conclusion is, did patriotism demand all this of me, and does it demand nothing—not even the paltry sum of $2 a year—of those who are to-day living in the peaceful enjoyment of the protection which could only come from a strong and reunited nation?

I trust, Mr. Editor, that some one will try to answer this question.

M. C. LAMPTY,
Principal of the Oliver Ames High School.
North Easton, Mass, Jan. 3, 1898.

Correction for Mr. Stokes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter on bimetallism in to-day's TIMES a printer's error in one line, by omitting figures after the words "1896 coinage value," materially alters the sense of what I wrote. May I ask you to kindly print the table, corrected, as follows:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD.

Percentage of Production.

Period.	—By Weight— Gold.	Silver.	—By Value— Gold.	Silver.
1801-1810	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
1811-1820	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
1821-1830	3.0	97.0	33.0	67.0
1831-1840	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
1896	5.6	94.4	64.5	35.4
1896	At coinage value.		48.7	51.3

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.
47 Cedar Street, New York, Jan. 10, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Worrying Man.

When a man worries a great deal he says he is overworked.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Easy.

Young Scribbler—Here is a two-column story on "How to Write a Play."
Old Playwright—Yes; that's very simple.
Young Scribbler—To write a play?
Old Playwright—No; to tell how it is done.—Philadelphia North American.

Yielding a Point.

"Where do you live, Ferguson?"
"In Dickey Street."
"'In' the street? Haven't you any home?"
"Yes, but 'in Dickey Street' is all right in this case. I'm having my house moved a block south."—Chicago Tribune.

Astronomical Information.

"Why is it called a partial eclipse?" asked Sammy Snaggs, as he looked at the moon.
"Because it is visible from some portions of the globe and invisible from other portions," replied Mr. Snaggs. "If it were equally visible everywhere it would be an impartial eclipse."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A BIG THING ON ICE.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

There was excitement in the crowd
When pa put on his skates.
Folks hardly dared to speak aloud,
He looked so haughty and so proud,
But all much interest avowed,
When pa put on his skates.

A hush fell on the mighty throng
When pa stood on his skates.
He was so cool, so nonchalant,
No one could fear a contretemps
To see his graceful abandon,
When pa stood on his skates.

But ah, me! what a fall was there
When pa first tried to skate!
With one wild swoop of fierce despair
He sat down where there was no chair,
And both his legs waved in the air,
When pa first tried to skate!

Then everybody looked away,
While pa took off his skates.
The sun stopped shining for that day,
The sky grew overcast and gray,
For pa said things unfit to say
While he took off his skates.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Julia Marlowe Appears as Countess Valeska in a New Play from the German.

"SHORE ACRES" IN TOWN AGAIN

Charles Coghlan and "The Royal Box" at the Garden Theatre—The Castle Square Opera Company.

The new play produced by Julia Marlowe at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening deserves its place in her repertory. It is a sound, well-made romantic drama, with a possible story, effective climaxes, and some sort of historical interest. "The Tall Prussian" is the name of the original play, which was written in German by Rudolph Stratz. The time is June 13-14, 1807, and the place is just over the Polish frontier, near the battlefield of Friedland. Napoleon (represented by a small, voiceless man in an ill-looking gray surtout) comes to the castle of one Countess Valeska (family name not known) soon after the play begins, to rest over night. As the play ends he is departing with his staff and his Mamelukes, to fight the great battle. Between times a plot to kill him as he slept has been discovered and thwarted and there have been other goings on of a very interesting kind.

This is not, however, the dramatic essence of the play, which is, in fact, a double contest between the passions of patriotism and sexual love in the hearts of a man and a woman. The man is a Prussian—the tall one aforesaid—and an unrelenting enemy of the French. He loves Valeska, but now that she, because of her fondness for her native Poland, has become an adherent of Napoleon he tries hard to hate her. She, for her part, bravely declares that she does hate him. Nevertheless, when he appears before her as a fugitive, she gives him succor, and provides a disguise for him so apt that he is enabled to mingle freely among the Emperor's soldiers and to do his share toward furthering the designs against Napoleon's life.

There is, of course, another lover of Valeska on the premises. Of course, also, he is an officer of Napoleon, and, of course, he suspects. Indeed, he does more; he actually discovers. But the wit of Valeska and the courage of Achim von Lohde are a match for his shrewdness.

This, to be sure, is all our own "Secret Service" over again; but Rudolph Stratz's play has a deeper ethical purpose and a higher poetical quality than Mr. Gillette's, which, on the other hand, it does not equal at all in technical expertness, variety of incident, or freshness of design.

The love of the woman for the man which conquers all other passions in her breast up to a certain point, and reasserts its power for his salvation, even after she has once given way to her national spirit long enough to thwart the conspiracy; and the love of country, and the excitement of battle which in the rude soldier almost overcome his love are depicted by Stratz with good and sustained power. The scenes between Achim and Valeska are full of passion, and are developed with skill. The translator, too, has done his work well.

The play requires much of the actors, costumer, and stage director. Scenery, dresses, armor, lights, all, in short, that mere money can procure, are to be found in Miss Marlowe's production; but the guiding hand and perfect taste of an artist like Robert Taber is sadly lacking. Moreover, most of the actors of the minor rôles were unduly nervous last night. Mrs. Sol Smith was almost unintelligible in some of her earlier speeches, which were essential to the story. Mr. Anson mumbled too much, and Mr. McLaren was too explosive. The only one of them all who did really good work was Dodson Mitchell, whose denotement of the few traits of the simple, clear-headed grenadier was excellent.

But yet the drama was made wholly interesting by the personal charm and sincerity of Miss Marlowe, who, if she rose to no great height of emotional power in one or two scenes in which a stronger actress might have excelled, yet invested her rôle with womanly dignity in every scene, avoided all false heroics, and denoted love, fear, bewilderment, and despair lucidly and in such a way as to secure the sympathy of every spectator. She was a lovely picture in her Empress Josephine toggery, and though there were traces of illness in her face and sometimes in her voice, (for she was not at her best in the strong penultimate climax,) there is no doubt that this rôle will remain permanently in her repertory.

In the principal opposing rôle Bassett Roe exhibited just two qualities of Achim, height and good looks. He is a tall actor with a handsome sneer. The only time he actually warmed up was when he accidentally set his hair on fire. Even then he would have let it burn if Miss Marlowe had not gone to his rescue. Alfred Kendrick played the other lover in a rather hard and monotonous way, but yet with intelligence.

Achim Von Lohde.....Bassett Roe
Old Von Lohde.....H. A. Langdot
Von Sturmell.....Alfred Kendrick
Muschenberg.....Donald MacLaren
General Lamvrois.....G. W. Anson
Major D'Auzoni.....Algernon Tassin
Lieutenant Colet.....Frederic Murphy
Grenadier Matthieu.....Dodson L. Mitchell
Bielinski.....Edwin Howard
Noponuk.....Charles W. Butler
Countess Valeska.....Julia Marlowe
Elizabeth.....Alice Parks
Frau Ursula.....Mrs. Sol Smith

CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.

De Koven and Smith's "Fencing Master" at the American.

The Castle Square Opera Company presented Harry B. Smith and Reginald de Koven's "The Fencing Master" at the American Theatre last night. There was a large audience and a good deal of applause. It is evident that there are many persons who are willing to accept the entertainments offered by the Castle Square Company on the basis on which they are offered, namely, that of a tolerable performance at a low price. It is difficult to find a standard by which to measure how much entertainments offered on such a basis. If the readers of this paper desire to know whether the performances are worth 50 and 75 cents, they must first tell us just what they think they ought to get for that price.

After all, perhaps the best plan is to criticise these performances by the usual standards, and then permit the readers of the paper to judge for themselves whether they are worth the money asked. It is some years since "The Fencing Master" was presented here at the Casino, and there must be a good many theatregoers who never heard it. To them certainly the entertainment offered at the American Theatre will be very agreeable. The book of the operetta is one of the poorest of Mr. Smith's productions, but it provides opportunity for handsome stage pictures, plenty of color and movement, handsome costumes, and attractive scenery. The Castle Square management has accepted this opportunity and put the operetta on the stage in an attractive manner. There is a large and good-looking chorus, and there are evidences of care in the stage management.

Mr. De Koven's music in "The Fencing Master" is of uneven merit, but the score contains some of his most delightful numbers, and these are sure to please all hearers. The music is given by the Castle Square performers with more vigor than discretion, but last night's audience seemed to like it that way. Miss Grace Golden as Francesca presented herself in one of the most remarkable make-ups imaginable, and in order to enjoy her good singing it was necessary to watch some one else. Miss Nita Carritte as Filippa sang persistently out of tune, in a sepulchral voice, and Helen Judson as the Marchesa di Goldoni did the best she could to assist her.

The best performance of the evening was that of W. G. Stewart, who, as Fortunio, was graceful and fervent in his work. The two comedians were by no means as comic as they might have been. As Count Guido

Malespino Joseph Sheehan did some vigorous singing. The orchestra was extremely rough in its work, but the chorus generally sang fairly well.

COGHLAN IN "THE ROYAL BOX."

The Actor with His Play Moves to the Garden Theatre.

"The Royal Box," Charles Coghlan's skillful new adaptation of "Kean," by the elder Dumas, which was acted with great success at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for three weeks, is now on view at the Garden Theatre. Coghlan's expert, eloquent, and polished acting as the contradictory, impulsive, and highly emotional hero is a noteworthy piece of acting, one for every person who enjoys stage art of a high quality to see, and one for every youngster with dramatic aspirations to study.

The play is interesting, and includes one highly sensational and unusual scene. The setting is good, the dresses of the late Georgian era appropriate, and all the whole performance beautifully harmonious.

"SHORE ACRES" AGAIN.

James A. Herne Begins an Engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

What was announced as "a farewell engagement" of James A. Herne in "Shore Acres" was begun at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. Mr. Herne was as dignified and winning as ever, the house as redolent with the good things of the turkey dinner as at previous representations, even if the giblets were still missing; Nathaniel Berry, with the many little Berrys, found the same warm places in the hearts of the people who saw the acted transcript of Maine rural life.

The supporting company was about the same as heretofore except that Mr. Herne's daughter, a young lady of slender form with a rather pretty face, played the part of Helen Berry, Martin's daughter, about whom the principal dramatic interest in the sketch centres.

"One Summer's Day" in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—John Drew and his company presented here to-night "One Summer's Day," an English comedy by H. V. Esmond, which never before had been played in America. Mr. Drew has a congenial part—that of a half-pay Major, lazy and yet noble. Miss Elsie De Wolfe as a gypsy finds full opportunity for picturesque and dramatic work.

The plot of the comedy, which is almost a melodrama, turns upon the attempt of a gypsy couple to blackmail the Major and his shrewd outgeneralship of the crafty pair. James Barrows has a character part, and Henry McArdle is a typical English "tough boy," whose perspicacity and philosophizing have no little to do with untangling the somewhat tangled plot. The production was so pleasing to a very large audience that after each curtain the entire company was called out.

Congreve's "Love for Love."

Franklin Sargent's revival of Congreve's "Love for Love," in a condensed and expurgated form, of course, at the Empire Theatre Thursday afternoon, with his pupils in the rôles acted by Betterton, Bracegirdle, Kynaston, and their fellows, will be an interesting if not exactly an important event. Mr. Sargent is mistaken, however, when he announces that the comedy was "never acted in America" before. Indeed, Congreve's masterwork of wit was in the repertory of Wallack's after the theatre had been removed to Broadway and Thirteenth Street, in the sixties, and Sir Samson Legend was in the list of roles acted by John Gilbert at that house. And, for that matter, "Love for Love" was acted by the Hallam company in Colonial times.

For Mr. Sargent's purposes the text has been condensed and rearranged in three acts by Prof. L. Du Pont Syle; and it is understood that the preparations for the performance have been carefully made.

An Actor's Head on Fire.

Fire was discovered in the acting of Basset Roe, Julia Marlowe's "leading man," last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre for the first time in his artistic career. He sat at a table upon which stood a sacerdotal candlestick with lighted candles, and while pretending to be drowsy he set his hair in a blaze.

Miss Marlowe, who stood by him, extinguished the flames with her hand, and went on with the play like the sensible artist she is.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Whirl of the Town" is this week's entertainment.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S.—"Pousse Café" continues, and the olio is kept up to the mark.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Tony Wilson, the English acrobat, with his clownish companion, is a new-comer. Jessie, the highly educated baboon, is in the bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A smooth performance of "My Friend from India" caused roars of laughter last night. The farce wears well, and the mirror scene is as funny as ever.

EDEN MUSEE.—Marionettes in dramatized fairy tales, wax figures of historical interest, moving pictures by the cinematographe, and good orchestral music may be enjoyed at the Eden Musée.

PLEASURE PALACE.—French drama of the hectic flush, "Camille"; American character drama, "The Judge's Wooing," and darky acrobatic farce are contrasted with all other varieties of modern music hall entertainment, including a wonderful exhibition of trained horses. Nance O'Neil, McKee Rankin, and Frank Lawton are among the stars.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Annie Yeamans, John Wild, and Dan Collyer appear in a highly colored negro-Irish sketch called "Put Out Your Line." It is not devoid of original fun. But as a picture, or even a caricature, of New York low life its interest is not of the present hour—the time of the partly acclimatized dago, the resourceful "Chink," and the curious mongrels of the Bowery. Living pictures and a dozen good "variety" acts are in the bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The trapeze woman who calls herself Charmion still heads the bill. Her act is as old as the days of Sissy Jupe and her father and the celebrated E. W. B. Childers and Master Kidderminster, of whom Dickens wrote in "Hard Times." Guille sings, de Bessell models in clay, Irma Obasany exhibits her trained cockatoos, and Calcedo performs on the high wire. Others are Daisy Meyer, Madge Ellis, and three several sets of expert gymnasts.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Edouard Remenyi has been engaged to play the violin in the Keith "continuous performance" houses.

The young Earl of Rosslyn, who, under the name of Stuart-Erskine, will play a part in Pinero's new comedy, "Trelawney of the Wells," at the Court Theatre, in London, claims descent from Charles II. and Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland. His mother is a Fitzroy. The same grave English newspaper that gives this important information to a curious world states that another descendant of Charles II. is on the London stage, name Cosmo Gordon, son of Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, directly descended from the Duke of Richmond. Mr. Gordon's stage name is Cosmo Stuart.

IRVING LOSES HIS VOICE.

His Son Applauded in the Title Role of Peter the Great.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In the performance of "Peter the Great," at the Lyceum Theatre this evening, in consequence of Sir Henry Irving's temporary loss of voice, his son, Mr. Laurence Irving, the author of the play, appeared in the title rôle, which he handled in capital style, though without rehearsal. He was vigorously applauded.

It is expected that Sir Henry will be able to reappear before the end of the week, as he is only suffering from a local affection of the vocal cords.

The Criterion Theatre Sold.

The Criterion Theatre, in Fulton Street, near Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, has been sold by Gilbertine White to A. J. Pouch, the owner of the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue. The property has not been a paying one for several years, and was mortgaged for $60,000, $40,000 of which was held by Mr. Pouch. It has of late been used as a home for amateur theatricals, and it is stated that it will be run in the same way unless it should prove unsuccessful for a season. What will be done if it should prove unsuccessful is not stated.

THE GRAND OPERA OUTLOOK.

The Season Likely to be Bright for Mr. Damrosch.

The outlook for the coming season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House under the management of Damrosch & Ellis, which opens next Monday night, is very promising, and if the demand for seats placed on sale for the first week at the box office and the agents, Fifth Avenue Hotel and Rullman's, is any criterion the season will be the largest ever in the history of Walter Damrosch's career. The subscribers' sale of tickets for the entire season closed on Saturday, and the remaining seats which were turned over to the general public yesterday were few.

The demand for the first week is confined to the opening night, Monday, when Mme. Melba will make her first appearance in the role of Violetta in "La Traviata," and nearly the entire house has been disposed of. Seats for the matinée performance Saturday of "Faust" were largely sought for, and a large demand for seats in the upper part of the house for the German operas were taken.

There have been many changes this year in the occupants of the partierre boxes, and the demand has been extraordinary. There are only one or two of these boxes to be had, with parts of others for one night, each week throughout the season. The changes which have taken place in the occupants of the boxes consist of:

Box No. 1, James A. Roosevelt Monday nights; Box No. 5, John Notman for Friday, H. A. C. Taylor for Monday, Walter G. Oakman for Wednesday; Box No. 9, Stanford White for Monday, John M. Bowers for Wednesday; Box No. 19, Henry I. Barbey for Monday and Saturday matinées, J. A. Burden, Sr., for Friday; Box No. 25, Mrs. John Sloane, even nights and odd matinées for season, and H. F. Dimock for Wednesday; Box No. 2, Anson Phelps Stokes, every other night, beginning with second performance; Box No. 4, Charles H. Marshall for Monday, Mrs. J. Schmid for Wednesday, and Miss Leery for Friday; Box No. 8, Miss Caroline De Forest for entire season; Box No. 14, Joshua W. Davis for Wednesday; Box No. 16, Frederick A. Bell for Friday; Box No. 22, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks for Wednesday and Saturday matinées; Box No. 24, Miss Caroline White for season; Box No. 32, Stuyvesant Fish for Friday.

BRADLEY MARTIN GUESTS.

Portraits of Women Who Attended the Famous Costume Ball Shown in J. C. Arter's Studio.

Throughout this week J. Charles Arter, the portrait painter, is holding an exhibition for his friends at his studio, 10 East Twenty-third Street, which is calculated to prove of interest to all who follow the doings of society folk. The pictures are portraits of some of the guests at the celebrated Bradley Martin costume ball, which took place at the Waldorf last February. Several of the society women who attended sat in the costumes they wore at the ball for Mr. Arter. Many of them wanted to give their husbands a surprise in consequence. Seven of these portraits are finished and on exhibition, and seven more are in process of completion.

The visitors yesterday to the artist's studio expressed delight at the manner in which Mr. Arter had transferred the richly bedecked figures of earlier centuries to his modern canvas. The flesh tints and expression of the subjects' faces were also admired. Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict's portrait was as noticeable as any. It shows her in a Louis Seize Court costume, with flower-trimmed skirt, backed with apple-green satin, and wearing a large headdress. The portrait of Miss Marie Wetmore, who appeared as Queen Louise of Prussia, was a faithful reproduction of the painting of the original by Richter. Another reproduction is that of Mme. Le Bruns's portrait of Marie Antoinette, now in the palace at Versailles. The woman who appeared as Marie Antoinette at the ball, and whose likeness is given in this picture, does not want her name published until the portrait is brought home.

Mr. Arter will hold a reception in his studio, with music, on Thursday afternoon.

SECOND JUNIOR COTILLION.

About Two Hundred Persons Meet in Sherry's Large Ballroom.

The second junior cotillion took place at Sherry's last night, the first one this season having been held five weeks previously. There were about 200 present.

Dancing, which is restricted entirely to the cotillion in these meetings, lasted from about 9:30 P. M. to midnight, in the large ballroom. A seated supper was served in the pinkroom after the cotillion. Among those present last night were: Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, Miss Alice Morton, Miss Delano, Miss Mary P. Eno, Miss McClure, Miss Susan L. Butler, Miss Fenno, Miss Hollingame, Miss Lucilla Stevens, Mr. de Coppet, Mr. Hoyt, Frederick S. Stone, Marshall L. Dodge, Murray W. Dodge, William Delmo, Prescott Hall Butler, Prescott Slade, Douglas Campbell, Harold Van Rensselaer, Winthrop McKim, Richard Chisholm, and H. H. Hollister, Jr.

DANCE AT H. PAYNE WHITNEY'S.

Younger Members of the Exclusive Set Meet in His Ballroom.

The social event of chief interest to the exclusive set yesterday was the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at their home, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street. The host and hostess had been busy for three days with the work of supervising preparations, and the house, which is admirably laid out for the reception of guests, was decorated throughout with myrtle, palms, smilax, and roses.

The guests were representative of the young married set and the débutantes of this and last season. They included Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Barbey, Miss Eva Barbey, and about forty couples, well known socially, in addition.

Dancing began after 10 o'clock. A seated supper was served in the dining room about midnight. The cotillion, which followed, was led by Craig W. Wadsworth.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Samuel Thomas and Miss Eleanor N. Thomas held an informal reception yesterday afternoon at their home, 17 West Fifty-seventh Street. The hours were from 3 to 6 P. M.

Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, a well-known music teacher, gave the first of a series of analytical pianoforte recitals for people of advanced musical training at his studio, 136 Fifth Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The course will be continued every Monday afternoon until completed.

Miss Martina Johnstone, the Swedish violiniste, who recently appeared at Mrs. Wist, Jan. 8, Livingston's informal musicales, gave a musical reception yesterday evening at her home, 46 Irving Place. Mme. Theodor Björksten, the Marquis San Martina of Italy, Mme. Casperg, Miss Thudichum of London, Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, and Albert Morris Bagby were among her guests.

The second of a series of three dances given by the Alumnae Association of St. Mary's, at the old Mendelssohn Rooms, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, brought out about sixty young people last night. Supper was served about midnight. Among those present were Miss Blossom Rogers, Miss Bouker, William H. Speer, Jr., Henry Meinken, Jr., Robert Osborn, J. E. Bullen, and Mr. Uhle.

The sixth meeting of the Fortnightly Musical Club and the first of this season took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Tinker, 48 East Fifty-seventh Street. The artists heard were Mrs. Emma Juch-Wellman, soprano; Mrs. Adele L. Baldwin, contralto; Miss Avice Boxall, harpist; Albert Lockwood, pianist; Hubert Arnold, violinist, and Victor Harris, accompanist. The next meeting will take place at the home of Mrs. Jules Reynal, 263 Madison Avenue, on Monday, Jan. 24.

Miss Evelyn Nordhoff gave the second of her series of three lectures on the art of bookbinding at her home, 39 Washington Square, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. There were about sixty persons present, including the Pratt Institute class in library training. Miss Nordhoff traced the process of binding books up to putting on the covers, illustrating her remarks by performing the actual work before the audience as far as the time would permit. She put the boards on the book she used as a model and prepared it to be put into covers. In cutting the leaves she used the old-fashioned plough and press, a device that is not so quick as the modern instrument, but does finer work. On Thursday morning she gives the concluding lecture. She will put on the covers and explain the different systems of cover decoration.

COUNT ESTERHAZY'S TRIAL

French Court Decides to Have It Public, but Hears Col. Picquart's Testimony in Secret.

MME. DREYFUS IN ATTENDANCE

Apparent Effort to Screen the Accused Officer and Throw the Blame on Picquart, Whose Arrest Is Now Expected.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The trial by court-martial of Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the retired officer of the French Army who came into prominence at the latter part of November last through the publication by the Figaro of a number of letters which the Count is alleged to have admitted writing, reflecting in strong terms upon France and the French Army, was opened at 9 o'clock this morning, under the Presidency of Gen. de Luxer. The hall in which the trial took place was guarded by the Garde Républicaine, and only holders of tickets were admitted. Among those who filled the hall were Mme. Dreyfus, wife of Alfred Dreyfus, the former Captain of French Artillery; the brothers of Mme. Dreyfus, Senator Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, who last week wrote a letter asking for the postponement of the court-martial on the ground that to try the case in its present shape only means asking the court to confirm the guilt of Dreyfus, and many officers and Deputies.

Count Esterhazy appeared in uniform and was escorted by Republican Guards. The Clerk of the Court said the court-martial was held in order to end the contradictory rumors which had been spread by the excited public, and, thereupon, Maître Laborie, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, asked permission to take part in the arguments. Counsel for the Government opposed the application, declaring the court could not reopen the case of Alfred Dreyfus, who, he added, had been justly and legally condemned.

The Government's counsel also opposed the application of Counsel for Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner of Devil's Island, to appear during the proceedings. The Court rejected both applications, and the taking of testimony commenced.

Col. Picquart's Indiscretions.

Counsel for the Government declared a public trial might be inimical to the interests of the national defense, and demanded a secret hearing. The Court, after an hour's absence, returned, and the President announced, in the name of the French people, that it had been decided, by a majority of 5 to 2, that the trial should be public, until the moment when publicity might appear to prejudice national defense. The Court having thus yielded to public opinion, the report of the investigating officer, Major Ravary, was then read. It completely whitewashed Count Esterhazy, and was generally regarded as being a serious indictment of Col. Picquart, whose arrest, when the trial is finished, is anticipated.

The report of Major Ravary does not adduce much evidence, except the declaration of the experts that the famous bordereau (note) was not written by Count Esterhazy. It contains the Count's protest against the "calumnious imputations" made by Col. Picquart, who, it appears, without authority caused him to be shadowed. The report observes that the Colonel is the soul of the present agitation, and that he is guilty of serious shortcoming and indiscretions. Upon one occasion, it is pointed out, when his superiors urged him not to persist, he exclaimed:

"Oh! they won't do anything up there, but I will compel them to act. They do not realize the terrible campaign which is being prepared."

The report continues with the statement that Col. Picquart, in 1896, was surprised while examining secret documents belonging to the General Staff, and concludes:

"Every step taken in this sad affair, which causes such anguish to all really French hearts is intended to obtain a reversal of a judgment legally and justly pronounced. No tangible judicial proof of Major Esterhazy's guilt is forthcoming, nor is there adequate evidence to support the charge of high treason."

The court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

When the trial was resumed Major Esterhazy testified that he became aware of the plot against him through anonymous letters, which led to his meeting an unknown veiled woman.

Continuing, the Major said he communicated the results to Gen. Billot, the Minister of War, and President Faure. In 1893 Major Esterhazy sent a long manuscript report to a supposed Captain in the army, but, it was added, the police have since had reason to believe that the supposed Captain was the father-in-law of Alfred Dreyfus.

The Judge put a series of easy questions to Major Esterhazy, to which the latter evidently had ready-made answers. The Major ended by following Major Ravary's ode, and accused Col. Picquart of burglarizing his room and stealing letters.

Mathieu Dreyfus was then examined. He was asked to state the basis of his accusation against Major Esterhazy, and he replied that, without being an expert, it was only necessary to compare the bordereau and Major Esterhazy's handwriting in order to be convinced that they were identical. Continuing, M. Dreyfus made a learned and graphological statement. Moreover, he pointed to the fact that Major Esterhazy having subsequently tried to modify his handwriting, had confirmed his suspicions. In reviewing other suspicious actions of the Major, M. Dreyfus quoted a letter, in which Esterhazy said:

"I am in such a plight that I can only recover myself by crime."

M. Dreyfus Accuses Esterhazy.

"This," said M. Dreyfus, dramatically, "was written by an officer who has the honor to wear the uniform of a French officer!" Here "Ohs!" were heard among the audience.

Counsel for Major Esterhazy thereupon asked M. Dreyfus who was paying the "enormous costs of circulating pamphlets respecting Major Esterhazy?" to which M. Dreyfus replied:

"That is my business, not yours."

This remark caused excitement among those present and brought forth shouts of "Misérable!"

M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, was examined. He said that when he was condemned he believed Dreyfus guilty, and he did so until Mathieu Dreyfus came and implored his aid. The Senator then made a personal inquiry, "because it must be admitted that both military and civil tribunals may make mistakes." Mathieu learned, continued M. Scheurer-Kestner, that an opinion had been expressed at the Ministry of War that the bordereau was written by Major Esterhazy.

The Senator further remarked:

"I learned that a distinguished officer, head of the Intelligence Department, had been sent away, and letters were shown me, confidentially, proving that Gen. Donge was of the same opinion as Col. Picquart."

M. Scheurer-Kestner then reviewed his communications with Gen. Billot, (the Minister for War,) with the view of reopening the affair, and concluded with saying:

"I cannot say the bordereau was written by Major Esterhazy, but I affirm that the writing has a greater resemblance to Major Esterhazy's than to that of Dreyfus."

A house owner of Auteuil testified that Mme. Pays, a friend of Major Esterhazy, asked him to cancel a lease, signed by Esterhazy, as the latter had declared he was dishonored, said he intended to commit suicide, and feared the police would seal up his chambers. At this point Major Esterhazy denied having uttered the words attributed to him, and Mme. Pays made a similar denial.

The question of a letter affecting the Major then arose. This missive, which was addressed to a friend named Weil, found its way into the possession of the friends of Dreyfus. Weil denied that he gave it to the friends of the convict, but Major Esterhazy, in a vehement outburst, said:

"Of all the infamies of which I am the victim, Weil's treason gives me the most pain. I rendered him services of which I will not state the nature here. I am not a coward and a traitor."

The Major's remarks brought forth cheers from the audience.

Col. Picquart was the next witness, and the Court, after a hasty deliberation, decided to take his testimony behind closed doors. The court was then cleared.

This decision to conceal the evidence of the most important witness of the trial caused much dissatisfaction.

The general impression is that the day's proceedings, after revealed the utter hollowness of the Dreyfusians' charges against Comte Esterhazy and the flimsiness of the reasons for their belief in the innocence of Dreyfus.

The evidence of M. Mathieu Dreyfus was exceedingly weak. There was a sensation in court when he declared Comte Esterhazy "a disgrace to his profession." The two men glared at each other like wild beasts.

M. Clemenceau in Aurore and other papers will protest to-morrow against the scandal of closing the doors on Col. Picquart's evidence. It is believed that he knows the whole case and that he is not unlikely to get into trouble.

BRITISH KILLED IN UGANDA.

Lieut. Macdonald and Mr. Pilkington Killed and a Soudanese Garrison May Join the Revolt.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Mombasa, capital of the Coast Province, in the British East Africa Protectorate, says news of renewed fighting in Uganda has been received there from Fort Lubwas, in the Usoga country, under date of Dec. 19.

Lieut. Macdonald, brother of Major Macdonald, the commander of the British forces, and Mr. Pilkington, the missionary, have been killed.

Troops are hurrying to the front from Machakos Station. It is reported that the garrisons in Buddu, numbering 300 Soudanese, under two officers, may join the revolt.

No further details are given. Mr. Pilkington was one of the leading Englishmen in Uganda. He joined Major Macdonald after the mutiny of the Soudanese to act as interpreter.

INDIA'S MONETARY STRINGENCY

Gold Shipments May Be Necessary—The India Council Considering Measures of Relief.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—To-day the Government invited tenders for India bills to the amount of £1,000,000 for the discharge of bills payable on Jan. 22. The stringency in money in India is so great it is believed gold shipments will be necessary. Special allotments of telegraphic transfers on Bombay were made to-day at 16 1/4d. per rupee.

So great is the urgency for money in India that the India Council is considering plans to increase the supply of currency. In order to facilitate the operation of issuing silver coin against gold deposits at the rate of 16d. per rupee, and to save the time and expense involved in the remittance of gold to India, it is said the Council will receive on behalf of the Indian banks or merchants in London gold for deposit in the Bank of England, against which orders or transfers will enable silver coin to be drawn from the Indian currency departments.

A small charge beyond the rate of 16d. will be made to cover the cost of the transaction. It is hoped that this scheme, even if not greatly availed of, will relieve the tightness and avoid gold shipments to India.

MLLE. NEY DEAD IN PARIS.

Grand-niece of the Marshal Found Asphyxiated at Her Home.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Mlle. Marie Louise Ney, grandniece of the celebrated Marshal Ney of the first Napoleonic empire, was found asphyxiated at her residence to-day.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN PERIL.

Bomb Outrages Threatened by the Turks at Constantinople.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—According to a special dispatch from Constantinople, the Russian Embassy there has been threatened with bomb outrages "unless Russia withdraws her opposition to the amelioration of the condition of the Armenians."

LONDON TIMES ON BRYANISM.

Its New York Correspondent Predicts a Silver Majority in Congress.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The dullness at the opening of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was due, it is said, to the editorial comment of The Times this morning, referring to dispatches from its New York correspondent, dealing with the "growth of Bryanism among the Democrats and the disintegration of the Republicans," and predicting a silver majority in the next House of Representatives.

GREAT STRIKE NEAR AN END.

Glasgow Engineers Apply for Work in Large Numbers.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—There are signs that the end of the great strike in the engineering trades of Great Britain is approaching.

Large numbers of Glasgow engineers applied to-day for reinstatement, while a meeting of the engineers of Fairfield decided to continue work, in spite of their previous threats to leave work when the first 25 per cent. of their number were locked out.

ASSASSIN PRINCE TO BE TRIED.

Slayer of Actor Terriss to be Prosecuted, Although He Is Insane.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—At the Old Bailey (Central Criminal Court) to-day, the Recorder directed the Grand Jury to return a true bill against Richard Arthur Prince, the super who assassinated William Terriss, the actor, on Dec. 16, as the latter was upon the point of entering the Adelphi Theatre in order to take part in the performance of "Secret Service."

It is said at the Home Office that the experts' report agrees that Prince is insane. In spite of this, his trial will commence on Wednesday next, under the Lunatics' act of 1883.

SIR CHARLES H. GREGORY DEAD.

He Was a Former President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, the well-known engineer and a former President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, is dead.

The late Sir Charles Gregory was born in Woolwich in 1817. He had been directing or consulting engineer of many important works, among them the construction of railways in Ceylon, Trinidad, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the States of Perak and Selangor. In 1882 he was a member of the Channel Tunnel Committee, and four years later was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London. His father was Dr. Olinthus Gregory, a Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1894 he married Mrs. Fanny Stirling, the well-known actress, who died in the following year.

HENRY S. MARKS DEAD.

English Painter and Honorary Retired Academician Passes Away.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Henry Stacy Marks, the painter and Honorary Retired Academician, is dead.

The late Mr. Marks, whose forte was genre and quaint mediaevalism, was born in London Sept. 13, 1829. He gained admission as a student to the Royal Academy in 1851, was elected an Associate in 1871, and a Royal Academician in 1878. From 1853 to 1889 he was a constant exhibitor at the Academy. Among his principal pictures are "Toothache in the Middle Ages," "Dogberry's Charge to the Watch," "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," "Bookworm," "The Spider and the Fly," "A Good Story," "The Old Tortoise," "A Delicate Question," and "Dominicans in Feathers."

Mr. Marks also executed several decorative works, both for private houses and public buildings. Among these were the proscenium friezes of the Gaiety Theatre, London, and of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. He painted the "Canterbury Pilgrims" and a series of twelve panels of birds for Eaton Hall, Chester, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, together with a series of four large lunettes of storks, flamingoes, and other large birds for the staircase of Stewart Hodgson's residence in London.

Rudolph Hertzog Dead in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Rudolph Hertzog is dead.

Hertzog was the leading dry goods retailer (on the American plan) of Berlin. Although a Hebrew, he bitterly antagonized his co-religionists, whom she refused to employ.

THE STATUS QUO IN KOREA.

England, Japan, and Russia Agree to Restore It—China's Emperor Negotiating a Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, it is said there that the agreement between England, Japan, and Russia with respect to Korea involves a restoration of the status quo ante and the reinstatement of Mr. McLeavy Brown as Chief Commissioner of Customs, with a Russian Commissioner at Gensan, the port of Broughton Bay, on the east coast, and a Japanese Commissioner at Fusan, in the extreme southeast.

Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, is negotiating with the Chinese Government for a loan. The Emperor took the negotiations away from the Tsung-li-Yamen (Board of Foreign Affairs) in disgust at the previous failures.

KAISER AT RUSSIA'S EMBASSY.

He Converses with the Ambassador for Half an Hour.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Emperor William made an unexpected visit to the Russian Embassy last evening and conversed for half an hour with the Ambassador.

The Post claims that England was warned of Germany's contemplated action at Kiao-Chau, and raised no objection.

Emperor William has decorated Bishop Anzer of South Shan-Tung with the Order of the Red Eagle, (Second Class.) This is regarded as an inducement to the Centrists (Roman Catholic party in the Reichstag) to vote for the Naval bill.

Empress Augusta Victoria is recovering from her indisposition, which was of a diphtheritic nature.

BALFOUR IN MANCHESTER.

He Refers to the Indian War and Says England Is for Free Trade with All in China.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, addressed his constituents at Manchester this evening. It was expected that he would make an important announcement of the Government policy in China, but he confined himself to generalities.

Mr. Balfour said the concert of Europe had not added to its reputation by its recent treatment of Crete. He declared that it would be better to have a third-rate Governor of the island than none at all, and that it was strange the concert could not find one either in Europe or America. He eulogized the bravery displayed by the British troops in the Indian campaign, a campaign "more difficult than the Afghan war of 1879."

Turning to China, Mr. Balfour said British interests there were commercial, and not territorial. Except as a base for possible warlike operations, the territory would be a disadvantage, because it would involve responsibility and expense in money and men. He dilated upon the fact that "the extent of our trade in China gives us a special claim to prevent her pursuing a policy that would discourage trade," and added: "But the deepest traditions of our policy preclude us from using any trading privilege as a weapon to exclude our rivals. If we ask freedom of trade, it is not for England alone, but for the whole world."

There was no objection, said Mr. Balfour in conclusion, to Russia having an ice-free port provided England was not excluded; but the Government would do its utmost to prevent China yielding to foreign pressure to make regulations adverse to Great Britain or 'any improbable but possible attempt to dot the coast of China with foreign stations by protectionist countries who would raise customs or other barriers to our trade."

The burden of the whole declaration was that England's policy in China was for the benefit of the world at large.

The morning paper editorials, of all shades of political opinion, express great satisfaction at Mr. Balfour's exposition of the principles guiding the Government's policy in the Far East; but they complain of the absence of definite statements.

The Morning Post says:

"A great Minister on a great occasion has only whetted the appetite of a people ready to give him a large and generous vote of confidence."

ENGLAND'S EARTH HUNGER GONE.

The London News Says Her Interests Are Identical with America's.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—With reference to THE NEW YORK TIMES'S expression of regret that lack of appetite has succeeded to England's traditional earth hunger, The Daily News says:

"Such regrets in an American journal are piquant indeed. But our American friends need not be uneasy. Our interests, which are identical with theirs, can be protected in China by other means than territorial annexation."

JAMES BRYCE ON AMERICA.

He Speaks at Wolverhampton, England, on Foreign Competition.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, Radical Member of Parliament for South Aberdeen, speaking at Wolverhampton this evening on foreign competition, dwelt specially upon that of the United States.

Mr. Bryce, after pointing out that steel rails, electrical plant, and cycles were all produced in the United States "enormously cheaper" than in England, said:

"It is a pity that we should allow this. While if, as is not unlikely, protection in America should be pushed to such extravagant lengths as to be overthrown, we would have to face a more severe competition."

Mr. Bryce remarked incidentally that during his visit to the United States last August he gathered that the Americans still expected a long series of commercial troubles.

FRENCH OCCUPATION IN AFRICA

The Government May Claim Fashoda on Priority of Occupation.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail declares that, despite denials, the French Government is aware that Capt. Marchand has occupied Fashoda, and it intends to base a claim to possession of that region on priority of occupation. The correspondent says, moreover, that the French Government regards this as the most critical issue in foreign politics.

PRAGUE UNDER CIVIL RULE.

Martial Law Suspended and the Bohemian Diet Reassembled.

PRAGUE, Jan. 10.—Martial law, which was proclaimed here on Dec. 2, as a result of the riotous demonstrations which followed the disturbances in the Reichsrath, has been abrogated.

The Bohemian Diet reassembled to-day. Police guarded the approaches to the house. At the close of the Chief Provincial Marshal's opening address, the members heartily cheered for the Emperor.

Dr. Jameson to Run for Office.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—It is understood that Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal raider, will not return to England at present. He intends to become a candidate for the Cape Parliament.

Count Delianeff Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Count Delianeff, the Minister of Public Instruction, is dead.

Club of the Church of the Messiah.

The Men's Club of the Church of the Messiah held its regular monthly meeting last evening at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Dr. Robert Collyer, one of the associate pastors of the Church of the Messiah, read a paper on the history of the church, tracing its growth from the first small building in Canal Street, to its present edifice at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Mr. Gilman H. Tucker followed Dr. Collyer with a paper, giving the financial history of the church, after which dinner was served.

Keyes—Brock.

Miss Annie Brock, daughter of Mrs. John Brock of Cornwell, England, was married last evening to Stuart Keyes of this city at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Metsger, 115 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Campbell. The bride was given away by Harry Beard, and she was attended by Misses Hazel and Sybil Barker. The couple will sail for Europe on Wednesday.

THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Mrs. Harry Hastings, the President, Gives Her Opinions on the Subject of Child Nature.

The Mothers' Congress met at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday afternoon to listen to a paper by Mrs. Harry Hastings, President of the Society for the Study of Child Nature, on that subject, read, in the absence of Mrs. Hastings, by Mrs. Theodore Einstein. The paper said that the society, in its researches, had run upon the rock which has been the stumbling block of the women of the century. All the writers who had written about children had spoken of boys, and there was nothing about girls at all. Even history was at fault. The Spartans, who gave much attention to the education of children, took care of the girls as well, but while the boys were developed with the idea that they might be warriors and heroes, the girls were developed only that they might become the mothers of warriors and heroes.

"We found," continued Mrs. Hastings, "that of all the books we studied, from Plato to Locke and Rousseau, everything was about the boy child, and nothing about the girl child. We made a search, but found only sentimentality or glittering generalities concerning girls. The only book which was of any assistance was upon the relations of mothers and daughters.

"We have exhausted our resources in the way of books, and are going for assistance in our studies into fiction and biography."

Miss Jennie B. Merrill, Supervisor of Kindergartens on the Board of Education, also spoke on the subject.

The next meeting will be held at the Industrial Building, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street.

A Lecture on Russia.

A lecture on "Russia, the Land of the Czar," illustrated with stereopticon views, was delivered at the Camera Club, 113 West Thirty-eight Street, last evening by Gilbert Ray Hawes. The lecturer described his experiences and adventures while traveling in Russia during the Summer of 1896 at the time of the Czar's coronation. The pictures were made from photographs taken on the trip, and illustrated the manners and customs of the Russians. The principal buildings of St. Petersburg and the treasures of the Kremlin at Moscow, including the Great Bell and the Great Gun, were among the features.

Hoboken Fire Department's Troubles.

There is trouble in the Hoboken Fire Department, because of the action of Chief John Curran in disbanding Protection Hose Company. This company comprises sixty-five men besides the foreman, W. H. Dreschler, and the offense for which they were disbanded consists of moving from one house to another, without notifying the Chief. The members propose to answer larms and to ignore the order of disbandment, and if it is presisted in will make a fight to oust the Chief at the next election. It is claimed that West Hoboken will be inadequately protected if the company obeys the order.

Elias D. Scott Arrested.

Elias D. Scott is in Ludlow Street Jail on a writ of attachment secured by Lyman Clark, from Justice Lyon of the Supreme Court of Broome County, N. Y. The arrest grows out of a judgment for $3,476.66 obtained by Clark against Scott. Scott, it is said, used to be a partner of Clark in the cigar business in Binghamton, N. Y.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Ernest Ringer.

Dr. Ernest Ringer died early Sunday morning at his home, 112 East Twenty-second Street, after a brief illness. He was a physician of considerable reputation and extensive practice up to about ten years ago, when he retired. Dr. Ringer was born in Germany, and studied in the universities there, coming to this city soon after his graduation, which was fifty years ago. He was a member of the Grand Lodge in the Masonic fraternity, and was also connected with Americus Lodge and Manhattan Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. There will be a Masonic service at the funeral, which will take place at his late home to-morrow evening. The interment will be in Woodlawn. Dr. Ringer was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death, which was caused by heart disease. He was at Masonic Hall Friday morning last, but became weak, and had to be helped home, and from that time he sank rapidly. He leaves a widow and one son

L. Marston Leach.

L. Marston Leach, one of the most prominent citizens of Durham, Conn., dropped dead yesterday in the First National Bank, in Middletown, as he was entering the building to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, of which he was a member. Heart disease was the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Carley, Stokes & Co.
INVESTMENT SPECIALISTS.
Undertake the selection of railway bonds and shares which are gaining in value because of new developments.
Encourage transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in fractional lots at price of 100 share lots.
MAIN OFFICE: 20 BROAD ST.
UP TOWN:
Waldorf - Astoria Office, Astor Court,
when new building completed,
ADJOINING ASTOR NATIONAL BANK.
The public is cordially invited to our Information Room, adjoining New York Stock Exchange on New Street.
Market letters prepared by Francis D. Carley mailed on application.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers.
BROADWAY & CEDAR St. New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric R'y Co.
Buffalo Railway Co.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.
Atlantic Avenue Improvement 5s.
Syracuse Rapid Transit common and preferred.
Rochester R'y Bonds and Stock.
Omaha Water Co.
Denver Union Water Co.
Kansas City & Omaha certificates.
Bought by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD ST.
Estb'd. 1868. Telephone 2137 Cortlandt

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three 82-100 dollars ($67,923.82.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 17th day of January, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. of the 15th day of January, 1898, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three Thousand Five hundred sixteen dollars seventy-two cents ($3,516.72.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York,
January 10, 1898. Trustee, 30 Broad Street.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stock market irregular.

Although many of yesterday's net changes were fractional declines, the stock market throughout the day was characterized by an undertone of steadiness that furnished grounds for much bullish enthusiasm. In the face of a number of adverse developments and of heavy realizing sales, there was steady buying of the most confident character—buying which seemed to come from the strongest interests. Although there was professional realizing all day, at no time did the market show weakness.

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Early in the day London houses were sellers of the international stocks to some extent, and it later developed that an important London newspaper had published conspicuously a dispatch from its American correspondent stating that the United States Government is to be turned over to the free silver party after next Fall's election. It was on this, and on this only, that the London selling was based, although Wall Street bears tried to show that there was much significance in the foreign selling. Sales for foreign account were estimated as amounting to 20,000 shares.

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It is needless to refer to the absurdity of the view which London accepted yesterday. Wall Street men having the best kind of Washington information daily grow more confident of early favorable action by Congress upon the financial question.

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Following the London selling, Wall Street worked itself up over a rumor that the Supreme Court was to hand down a decision in the maximum rate case before 3 o'clock, which was to be adverse to the railroads. Wall Street has had the same report every Monday since the Supreme Court has been in session, and regularly every Monday it has been fearing a panic for that reason. Yesterday, as on previous Mondays, the decision was not handed down.

There was a development yesterday, however, that was of much importance to American railroad interests. A Chicago dispatch stated that the Inter-State Commerce Commission had decided to suspend the long and short haul clause of the law during the present year in order to allow the American roads to compete with those of Canada for Klondike business. This decision is not only important in its direct application, but it is significant as indicating the attitude of the commission toward railroad interests.

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In some quarters there are still professed apprehensions over the money market. Nowhere in banking circles, however, where such hopes would naturally be thickest, are there to be found believers in continued high rates. It is, in fact, the general opinion that money market rates will soon be close to last year's average level.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $9,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113⅞@114, and $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 129.

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In State bonds $11,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 69@69¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	Manhattan Con.....	¾
Ann Arbor pf.....	½	Met. Street Ry.....	1⅛
Canadian Pacific....	2¼	Michigan Central....	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Nor. Pacific pf.....	1¼
Chi. Term. & Tr.....	½	Oregon Short Line...	½
Col., H. V. & Tol....	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	⅞
Col., H. V. & T. pf..	3⅜	W. & L. E., t. r., $1 as. pd.....	¾
Hawaiian Sugar.....	1	W. & L. E. pf., t. r., $1 as. pd.....	1½
Illinois Steel Co....	1		
Lake Shore.....	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.....	1	Mobile & Ohio.....	⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf....	½	N. Y. Central.....	⅛
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	2½
Canada Southern....	⅜	Norf. & West. pf....	1¼
Chi. & Northwest....	½	Peop. Gas, Chicago...	⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P....	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha...	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	½	Third Av. R. R.....	½
Clev., Lor. & W. pf..	1½	U. S. Rubber.....	⅜
General Electric....	⅞	West Chi. St.....	1½
Iowa Central pf.....	1¼	Western Union Tel...	⅝
Louis. & Nash.....	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s....1		Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.1	
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.....3		N. Y., Sus. & W. 2d.3	
Brook. El. 1st, t. r...1¼		Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st, t. r.....3	
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd.....2		Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.....1	
Col. & Ninth Av. 5s.1		U. P. 6s,'96, ex m. c.1	
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s.....1		U.P., D. & G. 1st, t.r.1	
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st..1¼		W. N. Y. & Pa. inc.2	
Kan. & Mich. 4s.....1		West No. Car. 1st 6s.2¼	

Bonds Declined.

Midland of New Jersey 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $89,107,427; balances, $5,160,904; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $744,597.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 85c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@30c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .42; 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 500 Isabella at .35, 200 Mexican at .20, 800 Mount Rosa at .13, 30 Ontario at 4.00, 200 Ophir at .55, 1,000 Pharmacist at .09. On the Mining Exchange, 166,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .02@.00⅜, 10,000 Rocky Mountain at .14½@30, 125 St. Fr. Cariboo at 2.62½, 5,000 Alamo at .03½@10, 1,500 Argentum at .20@.20⅝, 6,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 8,000 Cannon Ball at .005¾@.00⅜, 600 Golden Fleece at .56@.57, 4,000 Justine at .008⅜, 700 Lillie at .70½@.71, 15,500 Mollie Gibson at .20@.20⅝, 174,000 Sentinel at .01c@.01⅛@.00⅞, 8,000 Union at .11⅝@.11⅝, 11,000 Work at .04⅝@.04⅞.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading ⅛, to 11⅞. Declined—Louisville and Nashville ½, to 58¼; Illinois Central ⅜, to 109¾; New York Central ¼, to 114½; Erie ¼, to 15⅝; Erie first preferred ¼, to 39¾; Pennsylvania ¼, to 60. Atchison sold at 13⅝ and Canadian Pacific at 88. British Consols declined ⅛, to 112 9-16 for money, and 3-16, to 112 11-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £24,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash on hand increased 21,900,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 840,000 marks; "other" securities decreased 96,260,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 86,900,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 168.

MORE IMPROVEMENT DUE.

A firm believer in the existence of improved conditions of general business, and hopeful of a continuance of them under the still brighter outlook which he sees ahead, Mr. H. T. Carey of the Stock Exchange house of H. T. Carey & Co. yesterday expressed the opinion that a further advance in the price of stocks will be only natural, and that activity in speculation may be looked for. Mr. Carey thinks that much of the East's share in recent industrial and agricultural developments in other sections, necessarily following the better conditions which have been so pronounced in the West, has yet to come, and that with it there will be a long period of prosperity. Mr. Carey said:

"I see in existing business conditions what warrants me in expecting a better market for stocks. The reports from the iron trade have been very satisfactory, and it would seem that a prosperous season's business is assured. The demand for iron has grown very much in the past year, and the ability of our manufacturers to compete with the producers elsewhere has been shown in a marked manner. It has become proverbial that when the iron industries are making progress stocks in general improve. Among the many signs of encouragement in the developments that are taking place I regard this as the foremost in inspiring confidence in higher stock market values.

"A better tone seems to generally prevail among those who have funds to invest in either business enterprises or securities. There are numerous evidences that money is going into the various departments of trade. Northern capital is doing much to open up new business fields throughout the South, while coal and iron mining is being extended in a measure that eloquently indicates the confidence of those who are now engaged in enlarging their sphere of operations in those important directions. Progress of no ordinary character is going on in the country's general business, and it is being gradually reflected in stock market activity.

"The Eastern part of the country does not seem to me to have received as yet the full benefit which is bound to come to it from improvement in the West. To some extent better Western conditions have caused industrial improvement here, but the manufacturers of the East have much yet to receive before Western wants can be supplied. It may be that the Western agriculturist is economizing; but it is more likely that hard times in the past have made him somewhat cautious, and that he is waiting for a later opportunity to spend the important difference between the old 60 cents and the present dollar a bushel for wheat. A distributing centre such as New York is must ultimately profit by favorable developments in every part of the country.

"Exceedingly active business is likely to be experienced in the coming Spring. The opening of the Klondike will lead to large Pacific and Northwest business. Railroading and steamboating will receive an impulse that will be felt in the East.

"Legislation at this time in the direction of enabling the railroad companies to get the full benefits of the improved business conditions would do much to increase confidence in railroad securities. And there would be active speculation if Congress were to establish some financial policy which will put the currency on an absolutely sound basis. In such event—and I believe there is every prospect of legislation of that character—an active interest in our securities will develop abroad and foreign investors will lay in large lines of stocks.

"I am hopeful of a better market. Conditions seem to me to be favorable for general improvement. Money is likely to remain easy in view of the large amount of idle funds we now have, and prospects in the business and financial world are decidedly brighter than for a long time."

ANTHRACITE COAL OUTLOOK.

The Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, in the monthly circular to-day, will say in discussing the outlook for the hard coal trade:

"The outlook for January seems to favor a continuance of the present conditions. There is little doubt but that the production will not exceed 3,000,000 tons, or possibly not above 2,500,000 tons, just sufficient to meet the demand, and, while no very radical change may be expected, this will undoubtedly result in increasing firmness in the market and a steady gain in prices.

"January will begin to feel the effects of the smaller tonnage, and from then a gradual improvement may be looked for. Much depends, of course, upon the output for the succeeding months, but if this is kept within the demand, as there seems every reason to expect, then there will be a substantial groundwork on which to base the hope of a more profitable selling price. At present the tendency of the market is upward, and it is probable that there will be a further slight advance in the selling price, though how far this will go depends, necessarily, upon the consuming market. Dealers have such small supplies on hand that even a brief period of cold weather must bring about active purchasing, and anything of this kind will make the coal appreciate in value.

"After the severe lesson of the last half of 1897, it does not seem probable that there will be an attempt to again overstock the market, with the certainty of bringing prices to a point where heavy losses must be incurred by all of the mining companies. There seems to be a greater willingness to observe the conditions which the immutable law of supply and demand requires for its fulfillment. There is a closer appreciation also of the fact that the non-observance of these conditions involves not only low prices for the product, but the difference between some adequate return for the capital and labor expended, and an actual loss which must be paid from some other resource. It is because these matters have come to be appreciated at last by the large moneyed interests that there is unusually good reason to hope for a continuance of the improvement now noted.

"There are other reasons for hoping and believing that the improvement which has commenced will continue steadily. The coming year offers, in the growth of prosperity in commerce and manufacturing, an opportunity for the anthracite trade to resume its normal rate of growth. Both 1896 and 1897 were years of a declining output, but looking over the course of the trade since its beginning, it may be seen that the same thing has occurred at more or less regular intervals, and invariably been followed by a year in which the output increased in the ratio which has been followed prior to the decline."

THE LOCAL RAILWAY GROUP.

The local traction stocks showed much strength yesterday, although they were not as active as of late. Manhattan Elevated sold as high as 115, closing fractionally lower, with a gain of nearly 1 point for the day. Metropolitan Street Railway sold up close to 134, and retained practically all of its advance. Both stocks were bought by houses who are understood to be acting for prominent politicians. The continued buying by these interests is generally looked upon as indicating that the roads are soon to apply for permission to make intended improvements, which applications will, according to popular belief, be speedily granted.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was bought yesterday on reports that the company's cars would be running across Brooklyn Bridge before the day was over. Although Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been showing considerable firmness of late, close observers of its fluctuations are inclined to think that insiders have been trying to prevent spurts in the stock. If such efforts have been made, they are certainly in accord with the expressed views of Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests. Insiders are confidently predicting from 60 to 70 for the stock, but they have all along been opposed to any flash-in-the-pan advance or any wild speculative movement.

AS TO HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

Hawaiian Sugar sold up to 30¾ yesterday, a record price for it. Its close was fractionally lower, but with a net gain of 1 point for the day. The stock was unusually active, over 5,000 shares being traded in. Significance was attached to the willingness with which the Senate acceded to the motion for an executive session on the Hawaiian annexation matter. Wall Street argued that this meant that Sugar Trust influences were not being used against the Hawaiian proposition, and from this was deducted the conclusion that the recent reports of the belligerent attitude of the Sugar Trust toward the Hawaiian Company are without foundation. It was stated yesterday that New York representatives of Mr. Spreckels have of late been frequently in consultation with Sugar Trust interests.

SOFT COAL STOCKS STRONG.

A feature of yesterday's market was the group of bituminous coal stocks, all of which showed unusual activity and unusual strength. Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, which was again the most active of the group, sold up above 19. The Hocking Valley stocks both made notable advances, as did those of Wheeling and Lake Erie. It is not unlikely that announcements will be made before the end of this week putting beyond doubt the new plans for rehabilitation of the soft coal trade and making evident the benefits accruing therefrom to the various soft coal properties.

GOSSIP ON THE VANDERBILTS.

The Vanderbilt group was conspicuous in yesterday's market. Early in the day Mr. J. Arthur Joseph's Wall Street news agency stated that at the coming annual meeting of the New York Central Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is to become the President of the road, and that the Chairmanship is to be abolished. This statement was supplemented by announcements by the other news agencies of pending developments of importance to the Vanderbilt properties, one of which told of plans for close relationships between the New York Central and the Lake Shore. Wall Street men close to the managements of the various Vanderbilt roads have been talking quite bullishly on the stocks of late, and much significance has been attached to the quiet buying of the stocks by Vanderbilt brokers.

THE BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

The Granger stocks were prime favorites with the commission houses yesterday, there being heavy buying of all of them from that source. Traders' sales, mostly for profit-taking purposes, were responsible for the fractional declines in the Granger stocks in the afternoon, but these sales evidently had no effect upon the bullish feeling prevailing among the larger commission houses.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL FIGURES.

Illinois Central yesterday made public its statement for December. Gross earnings for the month amounted to over $2,500,000, an increase of more than $450,000. In November, Illinois Central earned, net, $993,000, an increase over the same month of 1896 of over $503,000, or more than 100 per cent. From July 1 the road's net earnings have increased nearly $1,000,000. Illinois Central officers are enthusiastic not only because of their present earnings, but over the prospects of continued large business.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

***

Suspension for 1898 of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act, to allow American goods to compete with Canadian Pacific in passenger rates to the Kootenai region.

Increase in surplus reserve of $1,226,575, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Annual meeting of stockholders of the Brooklyn City Railroad. Old Board of Directors re-elected.

Statement that West End Street Railway stockholders will control between 96 and 97 per cent. of stock of Boston Elevated.

No falling off in heavy traffic over Atchison. Said to be enough freight in sight to keep the road worked to its utmost capacity for months to come.

No decision by Supreme Court in Nebraska maximum freight rate case.

Annual report for 1897 not presented at meeting of People's Gas Light and Coke Company. Another meeting to be held Feb. 10, when it is expected the report will be ready. Present officers re-elected.

Heavy oversubscription for first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

Increase of 52,800 tons in Eastbound shipments from Chicago for the past week, as compared with previous week, and increase of 70,000 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in the metropolitan district which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Jan. 10.	Increase.
Loans, disbursements, investments	$61,352,300	$152,900
Circulation	1,368,800	1,500
Net deposits	68,513,800	1,712,900
Deposited with Clearing House agent	9,912,300	1,206,300
Deposited with banks and trust companies	2,740,100	245,200
Legal tender and bank notes	4,446,100	128,700
Specie	3,406,700	64,600
Total reserve	$20,515,200	$1,654,800
Reserve required	17,128,450	428,375
Surplus reserve	$3,386,750	$1,226,575

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the subscription for the $1,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company (Southwestern Division) offered by Redmond, Kerr & Co. of this city, and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, were opened at 10 o'clock and were closed immediately, the bonds being heavily oversubscribed.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's outside security market the strength of Brooklyn, Bath and West End bonds, without transactions, was noteworthy. Brooklyn Elevated was slightly lower, and the remainder of the traction stocks were practically neglected. In the list of ferry securities, Hoboken showed strength.

Among the local illuminating gas securities Central Union 5s had a sharp advance, closing at 103 offered. Out-of-town gas stocks showed steadiness, but slightly lower prices were recorded for Syracuse gas bonds.

A first-class demand was experienced for Typefounders'. Round amounts were sought, but offerings of the stock were light. Glucose common crossed 40, much excitement attending the substantial gain thus scored. Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred exhibited activity around 9. The malt stocks were inactive. Standard Oil was the feature of the industrial list, making a new record price at 373, and having a broader market than usual. Some large lots changed hands.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	202
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6¼	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	44	47
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	79	82
Kings County Elevated	2½	3
Kings County Traction	46½	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	103
New Orleans Traction common	2¼	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	168	170
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	111
Union Ry. stock	145	175
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	90½	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	106½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs.	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	23½	30
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102	103
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	285	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	130	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	144	147
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	19½	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	87	89
Western Gas Company bonds	102	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	34	36
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	35	45
Glucose common	40	40¾
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	95	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	117
Malt common	24½	25
Malt preferred, ex dividend	75	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	372	373
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156¾	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	100	106
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1¼
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	149	152
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	39	43
Wool Exchange.	110	112

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12TH,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$4,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 City of Jersey City 7 p. c. 40-year Bds., 1913.
$1,000 Central Pacific R. R. 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., 1900.
$2,000 Northern Pacific R. R. and Land Grant Genl. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$500 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Guar. Bd. Regst., 2361.
93 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chic. Ry. Co. Guar.
50 shs. Chic., Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. Prefd.
(By order of Executor and Trustee.)
$3,000 N. Y. and East River Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Western Pacific R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 30-year Bds., Series A, 1899.
$2,000 Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore and Western Ry. Co. Ext'n and impt. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1929.
$2,000 N. Y., Ontario and Western Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Refunding Mtge. Bds., 1992.
$3,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chic. and St. Louis Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., Series A, 1940.
47 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chic. Ry. Co. Guar.
(By order of Executors.)
$6,000 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. 2d Mtge. Inc. Bds., 1915.
68 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R'way.
34 shs. New York Loan & Improvement Co.
$3,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chic. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 Northern Pacific Ry. Genl. Lien Ry. & Land Grant 3 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Ft. Worth & Den. City Ry. 1st Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Cpl., Hock. Valley and Tol. Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bds. (J. P. Morgan & Co., Receipt.)
31 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. prefd.
5 shs. First National Bank of New York.
$4,000 Ind., Dec. and West. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Tenn. Coal & Iron Co. prefd.
440 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
80 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 sh. Fifth Avenue Bank, N. Y.
20 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 1st prefd.
$1,000 Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1925.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
50 shs. Windsor Co. common.
101 48-100 shs. Windsor Co. prefd.
$3,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 2d Mtge. Extnd. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1919.
$2,500 Newburgh Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
100 shs. Automatic Fire Alarm & Exting. Co.
100 shs. New England Brown Stone Co. of Cromwell, Conn.
$6,000 Sand., Mans. & Newark R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1909, July, 1897, Coup. on.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
80 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
5 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
$75,000 Woodstock & Centreville R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1946. (Hypd.)
1,100 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
20 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
26 shs. National Shoe and Leather Bank.
50 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
$4,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1919, July, 1897, Coups.
80 shs. Goshen and Deckertown Ry. Co.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 10, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
159	162	3	Adams Express	159½	159½	159½	159½	.....
23	23¼	1,540	American Cotton Oil	22½	23⅛	22½	23	+ ⅛
76	76⅝	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅛	+ ½
7¾	8⅝	42	American Spirits Mfg.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼	.....
19	19½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20	20	19	19	−1
143⅜	143½	31,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	143½	144¼	143	143⅜	− ⅛
115	116	376	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	116	116	116	116	+ ⅜
90	91½	98	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
90¾	90⅞	6,434	American Tobacco	91	91¼	90⅝	90¾	− ⅛
116	117	370	American Tobacco pf	117⅝	117⅝	116¼	116¼	+ ½
34	35	232	Ann Arbor pf	34	34½	34	34½	+ ½
12⅞	13¼	1,336	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13	− ¼
30⅜	30⅞	5,084	At., T. & S. F. pf	31	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	− ½
13⅞	14¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¼
3⅞	4	4,100	Bay State Gas	4⅛	4¼	4	4	− ⅛
88⅞	89	7,031	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88⅞	89⅜	88⅞	88⅞	+ ⅛
120	121½	155	Brooklyn Union Gas	121⅜	121⅝	121⅜	121⅝	.....
65	66	205	Buff., Roch. & Pitts pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	−1½
72		15	Bur., C. R. & North	72	72	72	72	.....
52½	52⅝	485	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53½	− ⅝
86⅛	86¾	800	Canadian Pacific	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	+2¼
22	22⅜	3,610	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
100⅞	101	18,846	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101¼	101½	100⅞	101	− ¼
104	104½	373	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	104	104½	104	104¼	− ¼
15⅜	15¾	9,575	Chicago Great West	16⅛	16¼	15⅝	15¾	− ⅛
95½	95⅝	18,155	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	95⅞	96¾	95½	95⅝	− ⅛
144	145	245	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144½	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
122½	122¾	1,135	Chicago & Northw	123	123¼	122½	122½	− ½
64½	165	210	Chi. & Northw. pf	164⅞	165	164⅞	165	+ ¼
91¼	91⅜	9,380	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	91⅝	92⅛	91¼	91¼	− ½
6	6⅛	2,744	Chi. Term. Trans	5⅞	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	25¼	2,035	Chi. Term. & Trans. pf	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	1,935	C., C., C. & St. L	35⅞	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	− ¼
18½	18⅝	11,860	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	.....
46	48	175	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	48	48	48	48	−1½
½	¾	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
26¼	26½	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	− ⅛
7⅞	7¾	1,585	C. & H. C., all in. pd	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	7½	7,515	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7½	+1¼
22½	24	710	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	19¾	23	19¾	23	+3⅜
180	180½	850	Consolidated Gas	180	180½	179	180	.....
85	86	125	Consolidated Ice pf	86	86	86	86	.....
113	114	114	Delaware & Hudson	114	114	114	114	.....
154	156	3,300	Del., Lack. & West	155½	155¾	154¾	155¼	− ¼
46½	47	800	Denver & R. G. pf	46¾	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	− ⅛
12½	13½	10	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
...	...	20	Detroit Gas	50	50	50	50	.....
127¼	130	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	.....
14⅞	15	250	Erie	15	15	15	15	− ¼
38½	39	750	Erie 1st pf	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ¼
35⅝	35¾	4,035	General Electric	36¼	36⅞	35½	35¾	− ⅛
30	40	20	Green Bay & Western	30	30	30	30	.....
30¼	30¾	4,960	Hawaiian Sugar	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30½	+1
106¾	107¼	7,297	Illinois Central	106¾	107½	106½	107	.....
48¾	49¼	1,400	Illinois Steel Co	48½	49⅝	48½	49	+1
33	34½	100	Iowa Central pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	−1¼
21½	22	420	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
45	45¾	800	Laclede Gas	45⅞	45⅛	45½	45½	− ¼
17	17½	100	Lake Erie & West	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
73	73½	1,375	Lake Erie & West. pf	72¾	73⅜	72¾	73	+ ⅛
175½	177	370	Lake Shore	176½	177	176½	177	+1
56¼	56½	4,225	Louisville & Nashville	56⅜	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	− ⅜
114⅜	114½	17,708	Manhattan Con	113½	114⅞	113½	114⅜	+ ⅜
133¼	133½	3,100	Metropolitan St. Ry	132¾	133⅞	132½	133⅜	+1⅜
103½	104¼	1,450	Michigan Central	104	104½	104	104	+ ½
...	58	100	Minnesota Iron	58	58	58	58	.....
36¼	36½	1,606	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	36¾	36⅞	36¼	36½	− ¼
34⅝	34¾	6,740	Missouri Pacific	34½	35⅛	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	30	250	Mobile & Ohio	30¼	30¼	29¼	29¼	−1
37¼	37½	218	National Lead Co	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
107	107½	283	National Lead Co. pf	107	107	107	107	− ¼
17½	19½	4	National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	.....
97	97½	677	New Jersey Central	98	98	97	97½	− ½
107½	107⅝	7,520	New York Central	110	110⅝	109½	109⅝	− ⅞
25⅜	26	3,390	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	27	27	23	25	−2½
46¾	47	801	Norfolk & West. pf	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	−1¼
4¾	5	525	North American	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	.....
22½	22⅝	18,957	Northern Pacific	22¼	22⅝	22	22½	+ ¼
62⅝	62⅞	32,549	Northern Pacific pf	61½	62⅝	61½	62⅝	+1¼
15⅞	16	2,100	Ontario & Western	16⅛	16⅜	16	16⅛	− ⅜
20⅜	20⅝	100	Ore. Imp., 4th in. pd	20¾	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
68½	70	160	Ore. R. & Nav	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
20½	20⅝	100	Oregon Short Line	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
31	31⅜	1,750	Pacific Mail	31½	31⅝	31	31	− ⅛
116¾	117	3,076	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¾	117	116¾	116¾	.....
95⅝	95⅞	7,880	People's Gas, Chicago	96	96¼	95½	95⅝	− ⅛
39¾	40	1,100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	39¾	41	39¾	40⅜	+ ⅝
174½	175	5	Pullman Pal. Car. Co.	173½	173½	173½	173½	.....
22¾	23	650	Reading	22¾	23	22¾	22⅞	.....
51½	51⅝	2,350	Reading 1st pf	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅛
28	28⅛	515	Reading 2d pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	− ¼
60½	61½	250	Rio Grande West. pf	60½	61	60½	61	− ¼
121	122½	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens	122½	122½	122½	122½	.....
50½	51	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	− ⅛
19½	19⅝	155	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	75	St. L. & San Fran	7½	7¾	7½	7½	.....
57⅝	57¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	− ⅛
27⅛	27¼	1,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	27¼	27½	26¾	27	− ¼
121	124½	8	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	123	123	123	123	.....
76¾	77¼	150	St. Paul & Omaha	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	− ½
21	21½	300	Southern Pacific	21	21¼	21	21¼	.....
9	9⅜	1,150	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
31⅞	32⅛	2,212	Southern Railway pf	32¼	32¼	31⅝	32	− ¼
4	4½	314	Standard R. & T	4¼	4¼	4	4	.....
28⅛	28¼	6,346	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27¼	28⅝	27¼	28	+ ⅜
11½	11⅝	325	Texas Pacific	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
167	169	550	Third Avenue	169½	169¾	168½	168½	− ½
28¼	28⅜	6,240	U. P., all in. pd	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
9⅛	9½	7,069	U. P., D. & G., t. r	9⅜	10⅛	9	9	− ⅛
40	46	25	United States Express	41	41	41	41	.....
7	7¼	530	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
64¾	64⅞	806	U. S. Leather pf	64⅞	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	17	100	United States Rubber	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	− ¾
64	65	200	U. S. Rubber pf	64½	64½	64¼	64½	.....
7½	7⅝	160	Wabash	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
18⅝	18½	3,265	Wabash pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	− ⅛
112	115	56	Wells-Fargo Express	113	113	113	113	.....
...	101¾	300	West Chicago St	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	−1½
92½	92⅞	6,666	Western Union Tel	93¼	93⅝	92½	92½	− ⅜
3	3¼	9,075	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2⅞	3⅜	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
13	13¾	1,510	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as.pd	12⅞	13¾	12	13⅝	+1⅛
1	2	110	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Sales		349,280						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99¼	...
4s, c., 1907	113⅞	114¼
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, r., 1925	129	129½
4s, c., 1925	129	129½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	114⅜	115¼
Currency 6s, 1899	103¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¼	..
Dist. Colum. 3-65s	116	...
Alb. & Sus	160	..
Alton & T. H.	60	..
Am. Coal	130	140
Am. Dist. Tel	21	26
Am. Express	117	120
Ann Arbor	12	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	107
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	5⅝	6
Buff. R. & P.	29	30
Capital Traction	67	..
Central Pacific	11¾	12½
Chi. & Alton	164½	167½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	53	59
Chi., Ind. & L.	8¾	9½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	32
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	35	38
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	24¾	25¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	69	75
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85
Consol. Ice	30	32½
Consol. Ice pf.	85	86
Cleve. & Pitts.	168½	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	75	80
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Den. & R. G.	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	12¾	13½
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5⅝	6¾
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	105	110
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	41	44
Ft. W. & R. G.	13	17
Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136
H. B. Claflin	..	99¾
Homestake	42½	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	97
Iowa Central	9¼	9¾
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
Kt. & D. M. pf.	14	16
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	92	93
Long Island	37	40
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6½	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	12	..
Manhattan Beach	4	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	55
Mexican Central	6¼	6¾
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	25¾	26½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	87
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	56	56¾
Mo., K. & T.	12½	12¾
Morris & Essex	160½	170½
National Starch	7½	9
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	28
New Cent. Coal	7½	8
N. Y. & N. H.	187½	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36	37½
N. Y., S. & W.	9	10
Norfolk So.	60	..
Nor. & West.	14	16
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ohio Southern	3	6
Ont. Mining	3	4½
Ore. R. & N. pf.	68½	70
Penn. Coal	340	370
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1½
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65½	67
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	168½	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	10
Quicksilver	1¼	3½
Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Rens. & Saratoga	176	..
Rio Grande W.	22	26
St. J. & G. I.	7½	8
St. L. S. W.	4	4¾
St. L. S. W. pf.	9¼	10
St. P. & Duluth	24	25
St. P. & D. pf.	80	85
St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Sil. bull. certfs.	57¼	58
Sixth Avenue	190	200
Twin City R. T.	15	..
West. Union Beef.	7½	7¾

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,892,100	$197,200	$40,400	$259,700	$188,800	$2,778,000
Clinton	300,000	854,600	65,600	23,000	91,200	.....	722,800
Colonial	100,000	523,500	10,100	97,600	143,000	.....	751,100
Columbia	300,000	1,760,000	121,900	101,400	161,200	62,700	1,851,500
Eleventh Ward	100,000	944,000	75,000	89,200	823,200	.....	1,851,000
Fourteenth St.	100,000	787,300	19,600	87,300	148,000	.....	963,400
Franklin Nat.	200,000	536,000	80,000	14,000	.....	60,000	480,000
Gansevoort	200,000	749,800	8,600	42,800	19,500	5,600	402,900
Hamilton	200,000	1,272,900	53,700	48,000	93,300	.....	1,207,000
Hide & Leather	500,000	1,941,500	247,500	20,200	78,800	.....	1,325,500
Home	100,000	474,800	90,800	85,400	39,400	23,500	596,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,015,000	37,000	51,000	167,000	.....	1,008,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,359,400	78,800	84,000	85,000	.....	1,255,800
Mutual	200,000	965,200	24,900	98,300	123,800	.....	889,100
19th Ward	100,000	630,000	39,100	110,200	97,800	70,500	882,100
Plaza	100,000	1,091,900	9,500	111,100	214,900	.....	1,217,000
Riverside	100,000	689,400	8,000	47,000	84,000	.....	687,700
Standard Nat.	200,000	422,000	15,100	48,800	66,200	600	280,000
State	100,000	1,513,000	66,000	34,000	69,000	133,000	1,720,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,093,300	28,700	128,600	185,100	.....	1,370,800
23d Ward	100,000	679,900	26,100	101,900	75,600	71,800	861,100
Union Square	200,000	1,868,700	63,500	187,200	314,800	.....	2,382,400
Yorkville	100,000	1,106,000	87,600	90,400	174,000	.....	1,239,200
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	986,800	20,700	51,700	91,400	85,000	1,096,000
Broadway	100,000	1,303,600	24,900	211,700	97,300	.....	1,492,900
Brooklyn	300,000	1,433,500	89,900	92,400	244,600	28,800	1,574,200
Eighth Ward	100,000	269,600	12,100	32,900	44,600	1,000	217,100
Fifth Avenue	100,000	518,400	24,900	29,300	75,900	37,100	510,700
Fulton	200,000	856,800	58,300	46,000	236,800	.....	891,100
Kings County	150,000	728,200	45,400	32,500	88,400	.....	722,200
Manufs.' Nat.	252,000	2,446,300	248,500	898,600	508,200	.....	3,097,500
Mechanics'	500,000	2,515,700	107,800	142,500	213,700	.....	2,829,900
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	1,011,000	53,800	41,400	75,700	15,700	989,400
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,405,000	312,000	282,000	978,000	90,000	5,051,000
National City	500,000	2,348,000	117,000	470,000	511,000	152,000	3,171,000
North Side	100,000	889,400	10,800	64,500	93,200	389,900	1,194,200
People's	100,000	792,800	38,400	32,100	80,200	51,000	856,200
Queens County, (L. I. City.)	100,000	1,927,700	94,500	136,000	604,700	131,300	2,668,400
Schermerhorn	100,000	560,400	34,100	12,700	57,400	.....	510,800
17th Ward	100,000	409,900	9,900	56,900	150,500	4,500	444,000
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,014,400	94,500	10,000	200,400	100,000	1,025,000
26th Ward	100,000	481,800	10,100	20,200	63,500	18,500	499,300
Union	100,000	322,500	9,900	19,800	85,400	10,000	259,500
Wallabout	100,000	488,400	13,200	44,200	68,500	2,000	489,900
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,412,700	124,700	220,800	526,200	488,100	3,890,800
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,923,100	122,100	81,600	509,900	241,500	2,283,600
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,409,400	62,700	53,900	694,700	.....	1,546,000
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	721,200	16,700	26,500	258,500	42,000	918,900
1st Nat., Hob'k'n	110,000	1,539,200	102,700	39,900	215,400	203,800	1,637,700
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	773,100	41,300	32,800	50,400	59,400	815,300
Bank of S. I.	25,000	536,600	13,600	18,100	74,600	900	601,400
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	597,100	20,500	24,600	121,800	.....	612,800
Total	$9,212,000	$61,352,300	$3,408,700	$4,446,100	$9,912,300	$2,740,100	$68,518,800

*As per official reports—14 National banks, December 15, 1897; 88 State banks, December 16, 1897. $1,216,575 increase reserve.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	H & Tex Cent G M 4s	Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000 ..... 108½	2,000 ..... 79½	1,000 107
2,000 109	5,000 ..... 79⅝	Rio Grande West 1st
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	Ind, Dec & West 1st	20,000 ..... 83⅝
2,000 ..... 74½	5,000 ..... 103½	5,000 ..... 83¾
1,000 74	1,000 104	1,000 ..... 83⅝
Am Tobacco Co scrip	Iowa Cent 1st 6s	4,000 ..... 83¾
4,000 ..... 80½	2,000 100	Rome, Wat & Og cons
2,000 ..... 80¼	10,000 ..... 99⅞	1,000 ..... 121⅝
10,000 80	1,000 100	10,000 122
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Kanawha & Mich 4s	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000 ..... 83½	5,000 ..... 79⅝	3,000 ..... 88¾
1,000 ..... 83¼	1,000 80	St L & S F 4s
10,000 83	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	1,000 ..... 74⅞
1,000 ..... 83½	6,000 80	2,000 75
At, T & S F gen 4s	7,000 ..... 80¼	10,000 ..... 74⅝
14,000 ..... 90½	10,000 ..... 80½	1,000 75
19,000 ..... 90⅝	Kan Pac 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	1,000 ..... 74⅝
1,000 ..... 90¼	7,000 ..... 88½	1,000 ..... 74⅞
2,000 ..... 90⅝	30,000 ..... 88⅝	St L & S F G M 5s
56,000 ..... 90¼	Keokuk & D M 1st	2,000s20F 103⅞
2,000 ..... 90⅝	10,000 ..... 106½	10,000 104
14,000 ..... 90¼	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
16,000 ..... 90⅝	1,000 ..... 103½	5,000s20F 106⅜
45,000 ..... 90⅝	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	Montana ext 4s
500 ..... 90½	1,000 ..... 103½	2,000 ..... 94½
65,000 ..... 90⅝	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	Dakota extension
3,000 ..... 90½	5,000 102	2,000 ..... 121⅝
20,000 ..... 90⅜	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	San An & Ar Pass 4s
16,000 ..... 90½	10,000 123	3,000 ..... 60½
Adjustment 4s	Louis & Nash G M 6s	2,000 ..... 60¾
20,000 ..... 58⅞	2,000 ..... 117¼	3,000 ..... 60⅝
105,000 59	Louis & Nash cons	15,000 ..... 60½
50,000 ..... 59¼	7,000 ..... 102⅜	3,000 ..... 60¾
5,000 ..... 59⅛	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	Seattle, L S & E 1st, Tr Co cts, ass't paid
15,000 59	5,000 86	3,000 45
2,000 ..... 59¼	Manhattan Ry con 4s	3,000 46
5,000 ..... 59⅜	13,000 ..... 95⅜	5,000 47
20,000 ..... 59¼	27,000 96	8,000 48
2,000 ..... 59¼	7,000 ..... 96¼	So Car & Ga 1st 5s
18,000 ..... 59⅛	10,000 ..... 96⅜	29,000 96
15,000 ..... 59⅛	4,000 ..... 96¼	6,000 ..... 96¼
25,000 ..... 59¼	Metropolitan Elev 1st	7,000 ..... 96½
500 ..... 59¼	1,000 ..... 118½	So Pac of Ariz 1st
30,000 ..... 59¼	Met St Ry gen 5s	10,000 103
70,000 ..... 59⅜	50,000 ..... 115⅜	So Pac of Cal 5s consol
10,000 ..... 59¼	13,000 ..... 115⅝	5,000 ..... 93½
50,000 ..... 59½	2,000 ..... 115⅝	9,000 ..... 93⅝
Atlantic & Danv 1st	Mich Cent cons 7s	Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 95½	5,000 ..... 114⅜	20,000 ..... 92½
B & O S W 1st gtd	Mich Cent 5s, 1902	8,000 ..... 92⅜
2,000 100	10,000 ..... 106¼	32,000 ..... 92½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	Mich Cent 5s, 1931	12,000 ..... 92⅝
6,000 85	1,000 127	Standard R & T inc
10,000 ..... 85¼	Midland of N J 1st	2,000 ..... 12¾
Brooklyn R T 5s	4,000 120	1,000 13
10,000 ..... 95¼	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s	Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
10,000 95	8,000 ..... 116⅜	1,000 ..... 84½
17,000 ..... 94⅞	2,000s20F 116⅞	1,000 ..... 84¾
5,000 95	6,000 117	Tex & N O con 5s
4,000 ..... 94⅞	7,000 ..... 116¾	10,000 97
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	6,000 117	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 112¾	8,000 ..... 116½	5,000 ..... 99¼
Canada So 1st 5s	I & D ext	1,000s20F 99⅛
10,000 ..... 110½	5,000 141	3,000 ..... 99⅜
24,000 ..... 110¾	Southern Minn Div	32,000 ..... 99½
2,000 111	16,000 ..... 118½	8,000 ..... 99⅛
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	1,000 ..... 118¾	1,000 ..... 99¾
11,000 ..... 44½	Mil & St Paul cons	1,000 ..... 99½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	5,000 ..... 139¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 91½	10,000 140	28,000 ..... 29½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	12,000 ..... 29⅝
8,000 ..... 82¾	5,000 ..... 104⅝	10,000 ..... 29¾
22,000 ..... 82⅞	5,000 ..... 104½	26,000 ..... 29¾
3,000 ..... 82⅜	Minn & St L con 5s	10,000 ..... 29⅞
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s	9,000 ..... 106½	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000 ..... 111½	Mo, K & East 1st	4,000 ..... 103½
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s	1,000 95	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000 ..... 101¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000 90
Nebraska ext 4s	25,000 ..... 87½	Union

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings at Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold 58 East Eleventh Street to Frank Brettell, who will erect an eight-story business building there.

W. W. & S. M. Hall have sold to George K. Austen the four-and-a-half-story English basement dwelling, with extension, 265 West Ninety-third Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager, to John Keogh, the old buildings northwest corner of Madison and Scammel Streets, on a plot 45.7 by 97; also, for Lowenfeld & Prager, to Abraham Silverson, for improvement, the old three-story brick building 68 Pike Street, 25.5 by 62.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for W. L. Crow & Taylor, to a Mr. Runkle, the four-story private dwelling 622 West End Avenue, 19 by 58 by 100.

It is reported that Mrs. Frieda Hart has sold the property 332 Canal Street, extending through to 39 Lispenard Street, taking in payment 71 lots on the Southern Boulevard, near One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

Nathan L. Ottinger is the buyer of the plot, 37 by 100, at the southwest corner of Ninety-second Street and Madison Avenue, the sale of which by the Cockroft estate was reported about a month ago.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, August Callie, for $5,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 185 Second Avenue, 20 by 80, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 158 Park Row, north side, 5 feet east of Pearl Street, 24.5 by 94.1 and irregular, three-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $6,845.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, Fourth Street, Wakefield, east side, block front from Twelfth to Thirteenth Avenue, 228 by 105, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,839.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Cathedral Parkway, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 70.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,284.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 506 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 138 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 26.4 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,437.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 418 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 205 feet east of First Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement with stores; 421 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 268 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, on 418, $16,841; on 421, $15,130.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 31 East Thirty-sixth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 20 by 92.9; J. P. Morgan of 219 Madison Avenue, owner; T. D. Brush, architect; cost, $12,000.

Fourth Street, north side, 400 feet east of Avenue B, Westchester; for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 26.6 by 40.6; William Hyland, owner; William Henderson, architect; cost $3,000.

Dean Place, southwest corner of Hilton Place, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 21; J. Diamond, owner; William Henderson, architect; cost, $3,200.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Anthony Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Robert Cleverdon, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 10.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 220.7 f n of Bayard St, old line, 16.8x87.6; Charles E. McManus to Bernard Price $25

ARTHUR AV, e s, 237.3 ft n of Bayard St, old line, 16.8x87.6; Mary McManus to Bernard Price 1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 25 ft n from division line of Lots 15 and 16, 50x100; Thomas F. Ryder and others to Albert E. Robbins 1,600

BROADWAY, e s, 114 ft n of Bond St, 28.6x130; Thomas A. Davies to Thomas C. Smith 1

BROADWAY, e s, 114 ft n of Bond St, 28.6x130; Thomas C. Smith and wife to Leo Schlesinger 1

BOOK AV, e s, w s, 73.10 ft n of 169th St, 84.5x114.3x83.10x131.6; Leopold Hutter to Adolph Mueller 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w cornpr of 94th St, 75.8x100; Harriet Overshiser to David C. Oppenheimer and another.. 100

CRAVEN ST, n e corner of Dawson St, 25 x100; George F. Johnson to Louise C. Duvernoy 100

EASTBURN ST, e s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Verona Schmutz and others to Peter J. Everett 1

FRONT ST, 77, s e s, 23x54; Margaret D. Todd, as executrix, to Edwin H. Peck.. 35,000

FULTON ST, e s, s ½ of Lot 44, map of Washington Hts, 25x100; Frederick G. Weed to Elizabeth A. Varian 1,000

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft n of Clinton Place, 25x100; Andrew J. McCormick and wife to Mary T. Raftery 1

GROVE ST, e s, Lot 47, map of Fairmount, 100x150; Thomas G. Price to Annie E. Hardiman and others, 1-3 part... 1

HILL AV, e s, 200 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Norris A. Bowes 800

JACKSON AV, w s, 162 ft n of 158th St, 74.6x75; James G. Patton and wife to James A. Lane 5

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 77.8, s of Quarry Road, 19.11x95; William Guggolz to Sophie Guggolz 1

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 57.8 ft s of Quarry Road, 20x95; William Guggolz to Johanna Schaull 1

LOTS 215 and 216, Parcel 29, map of Woodlawn Heights; E. K. Willard, 40x100; Armand L. E. Sichel to Ermina J. Sichel 25,000

LOTS 360 AND 361, map of Laconia Park, 50x184.4; Gertrude Griswold to Celeste S. Griswold 1

LOT 2, Block 2,919; Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Block 2,929, map 176 of lots of Bathgate estate; Emanuel Heilner and others to Ferdinand Forsch, 1-4 part 3,500

MADISON AV, 161, e s, 24.8x100; Edward A. Manice to Catherine M. Manice 100

MADISON AV, 163, e s, 24.8x100; Edward A. Manice to Catherine M. Manice 10

MADISON AV, 165, e s, 24.8 n 92d St, 100.8x 36.8; Mary T. Cockcroft and another to Nathan L. Ottinger 100

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 120th St, 50x70; Edward Jenkins and wife to Julia G. Bernheimer 1

MONROE ST, e s, 36.2 ft w of Pelham St, 18x45.3x irregular; Julius Miller and another to Diedrich Gronholz 13,100

MOTT AV, e s, 275 ft n of 144th St, 50x 159.8x50.2x156.5; United States Trust Company of New York and another, executors, &c., to William F. Cunningham and another 7,150

PERRY ST, 72, s s, 20x94.10; George F. Johnson to Mary A. Kimmerle 100

PLOT at centre line bet 116th and 117th sts and 420 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 20.11 x e 80 x n 20.11 x w 80; Gertrude Watkins to Fitzhugh Watkins, one-third part 1

ROGERS PLACE, n w corner of Westchester Av, 16.8x74.11x74.3; John H. Keegan and wife to Jennie Rosenthal... 3,500

VERMILYEA AV, s e corner of Academy St, 100x200; Frederic R. Coudert and wife to Louise S. Studt and others 1

WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 81.11 ft n of 175th St, 30x52; Edmond C. Allcot and others to Eveline Messler 3,700

WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to Rosalie Chesterman 16,700

1ST AV, n w s, part of Lot 42, map of Claremont; Francis P. O'Neill and wife to Charles E. Dickinson and another.. 3,500

1ST AV, s w corner of 32d St, 30x60.5; Nathan E. Clark to Edward Aaron 1

8D AV, 3,320 and 3,322; Frieda Sondheimer to Emil S. Levi 1

8D AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 102d St, 25x 100; Isadore Koplick and others to Joseph B. Koplick 1

8D AV, e s, 150 ft s of 111st St, 25x100; Hannah McGrath to Fannie Bachrach.. 8,750

8TH AV, 2,496, 24.11x100; Moses L. Leffler and wife to Mutual Real Estate Association 1

8TH AV, 2,496, 24.11x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Moses L. Leffler.. 100

10TH AV, s s, e ½ of Lot 599, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Julia Byrnes to Lawrence Byrnes 1

10TH AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 32d St, 19.2x 80; Harris Beaver and wife to Elizabeth Hafner 1

14TH AV, n s, 100 ft e of 4th St, 55x114, William's Bridge; Martin Gajelski and another to Wojciech Oswiecimski and another 1,500

8D ST, 164 East, 24.9x103.11; Henry Keiser to Frank H. Meyer and another..... 20,000

10TH ST, 263 East, 25x94.8; Diedrich Gronholz and wife to Julius Miller 35,000

26TH ST, 443 West, 28x98.9; Louise Schultz to Veronika Muller 20,000

27TH ST, n s, 257.2 ft w of 9th Av, 73.11 x98.9; George Gildersleeve and wife to Joseph Lau 1

49TH ST, 66 East, 19.10x25.5; Edward A. Manice and wife to Catherine M. Manice 10

64TH ST, 159 West, 18x100.5; Edward A. Manice and wife to Catherine M. Manice 10

65TH ST, s s, 192 ft e of 10th Av, 18x 100.5; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to John R. Bowers 18,200

65TH ST, s s, 192 ft e of 10th Av, 18x 100.5; John R. Bowers to E. Walker Beebe 1

86TH ST, 112 East, 25x100.5; Mary H. Cammack to William C. Whitney..... 85,000

77TH ST, 75 East, 25x102.8; Thomas M. Hall and wife to James A. Burden.... 100

78TH ST, 132 West, 16x95.6x16x95.10; Frederick Killian and wife to Frank Goodwin 1

87TH ST, 338 West; Harvey L. Pence to Mary L. Pence 1

109TH ST, 86, s s, 17 ft w of 4th, or Park, Av, 17x irregular; Annie Frank to Pauline Rosenstock 10

113TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x100; Mary B. Hart to Benjamin Hart. 10

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 99.11; 33d St, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 27th St, n s, 257 ft w of 9th Av, 73.11x98.9; Pearl St, 67, and Stone St, 32; Franklin R. Hogeboom to George Gildersleeve 5

133D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 20x99.11; Charles A. Cowen and anothers, executors, to Irene A. Burnham 9,000

136TH ST, 105 West, 16.8x99.11; Matilda Williams to Alfred Rauchfuss 1

144TH ST, 710 East, 25.1x108.8x25x101.4; Carl Eichhorst to Mathilda Eichhorst... 16,000

Recorded Leases.

AARON, Edward, to Joseph Fischman; 1st Av, s w corner of 32d St, store, &c., 3 years $660

BLOOM, Margaret A., to Daniel Spitz and another; 87 East 4th St, store, &c., 1 year 540

DEVINE, Peter J., to Charles W. Russell; West End Av, e s, 25 ft s of 65th St, 25x100, 10 years 300

PATTISON, Sarah H., and another, to Patrick X. McGlynn; 427 Greenwich St., store, &c., 3 1-3 years $600, 840

STIER, Julius J., and others to Emma L. Pagenstacher; 73 East 4th St, 5 years... 1,740

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Fannie, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of 3d Av, 150 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... $5,000

BAXTER, George W., to Mary E. Hobart; s w corner of Bay Av and North St, City Island, 3 years 1,500

BERNHEIMER, Julia G., to Bradley & Currier Company; e s of Manhattan Av, 50.11 ft n of 120th St, 1 year..... 1,500

BERNHEIMER, Julia G., to Bradley & Currier Company; e s of Manhattan Av, 75.11 ft n of 120th St, 1 year..... 1,500

BOWERS, John R., to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c.; 164 West 65th St, 3 years 18,000

BURNHAM, Irene A., to Charles A. Cowen and another, executors, &c.; n s of 133d St, 280 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 3 years 5,400

BURNHAM, Irene A., to Charles A. Cowen and another, executors, &c.; n s of 133d St, 280 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 3 years 3,600

CREAGH, Anthony H., to Thomas G. Ritch, trustee; Marmion Av, old line, s e corner of Tremont Av, 1 year..... 1,500

CUNNINGHAM, William F., and Philip J. Kearns to United States Trust Company; e s of Mott Av, 275 ft n of 144th St, 3 years 4,200

DEGENHARDT, Katharina, to Jeremiah J. Campion; e s of 11th Av, 42.2 ft s of 45th St, 1 year 1,000

DESSECKER, Gustave W., to the Bowery Savings Bank; e s of Elizabeth St, 164 ft n of Broome St, 1 year 15,000

EAGLETON, Thomas to Robert W. Stuart; 3 St. Luke's Place, 422 Hudson St, and 38 and 40 Morton St, 1 year.... 10,000

GALEWSKI, Bernard, to Laura A. Delano; 451 and 453 East Houston St, 5 years, 2 mortgages 50,000

GILBERT, Frank W. and Lillie H., to Nathan H. Lord; 148th St, n e corner of Bradhurst Av, 3 years 21,000

GILBERT, Frank W., to Ellen P. Kellogg and another, executors, &c.; e s of Bradhurst Av, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, 3 years. 14,000

GILBERT, Frank W., to Caroline D. Camp; e s of Bradhurst Av, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, 1 year 1,000

GILHOOLY, Andrew, to Thomas D. Hurst; 113 Nassau St, 3 years 2,000

GOODWIN, Frank, to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees; 132 West 78th St, 2 months 500

GUGGOLZ, William, to Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; e s of Lafontaine Av, 77.8 ft s of Quarry Road, installments 3,120

GUGGOLZ, William, to Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; e s of Lafontaine Av, 57.8 ft s of Quarry Road, installments 3,120

GUNN, Charles N., to Adolph J. H. Meyer; n e corner of Boulevard and 96th St, 19 years 3,500

HAFNER, Elizabeth, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 10th Av, 24.9 ft n of 32d St, 3 years..... 6,000

HERTER, Marla A. and Peter, to Max Weller; 422 East 10th St, 3 years 15,000

HOGG, William, to Elise Goertz; n s of 155th St, 145 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year.. 1,000

HOWE, Adelbert J., to same; s s of 111th St, 258.6 f w of 3d Av, 8 years..... 7,000

JACOBS, Elias, to Aaron J. Bach, executor, &c.; 159 Attorney St, 3 years.. 15,000

KIMMERLE, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; s s of Perry St, 201.7 ft e of Bleecker St, 3 years..... 8,000

KIRKLAND, Susannah W., to The Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York; s s 75th St, 340 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.... 30,000

KNAUST, Henry, to C. E. Neher; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft n of 184th St, 1 year 4,000

LANE, James A., to James G. Patton; w s of Jackson Av, 162 ft n of 158th St, 1 year 15,000

LAUE, John, to Frank M. Blauvelt; s w cor 125th St and 11th Ave, 5 years 500

LEFFLER, Moses L., to Frederick W. Sauer and others; 496 8th Av, 3 years.. 5,000

LEVY, Betsy B., and Dorah Goldstein, to Leon Tuchman; s w cor Rutgers St and Monroe St, and Monroe St, s s, 44.9 ft w of Rutgers St, 3 months 3,000

LEVI, Emil S. to Angel J. Simpson and another, executors, &c.; 3,320 and 3,322 3d Av, 3 years 24,000

LYTTLE, Samuel, and Robert Gordon to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 277, Block G, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes's estate, 5 years 450

MESSLER, Eveline, to Oscar W. and William T. Allcot; e s of Waterloo Place, 82 ft n of Fairmount Av, or 175th St, installments 1,349

MEYER, Emil, to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of Fordham, or North 3d Av, and 171st St, 50x98.7, &c., (two mortgages,) 1 year 27,500

McLOUGHLIN, Annie, to Louise W. Bell; s w corner of White Plains Av and 7th St, ½ year 750

MULLER, Veronika, to Louise Schultz; 443 West 26th St, 1 year..... 1,500

MUNROE, Jessie R. and George E. to F. Kingsbury Curtis, as trustee; e s of Amsterdam Av, 50.11 ft n of 124th St, 3 years 14,000

NELSON, Charlotte, to Joseph Spivack; 38 East 126th St, 1 year..... 1,000

NICE, Alice E., to Jennie Cockburn; Lot 2, Block 25, map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward 150

OPPENGER, Nathan L., to Mary T. and Elizabeth V. Cockroft; s w corner of Madison Av and 92d St, 1 year..... 23,000

PARKER, Mary E., to Francis B. Chedsey; n s of 24th St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 50x197.6 to 25th St, 1 year..... 600

PECK, Edwin H., to Margaret D. Todd, executrix, &c.; 77 Front St, 3 years..... 25,000

RICKEL, August, to Philip Link; Lot 30, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 3 years 800

RAFTERY, Mary T., to Andrew J. Connick; w s of Grand Av, 50 ft n of Clinton Place, 3 years 725

ROBBINS, Albert E. to John T. Soles; s of Arthur Av, part of Lots 15 and 16, map of Oak Tree Plot, Morrisania, 3 years 1,200

SCHALLHART, Josef and Katie, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lot 139, Block C, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 1 year 1,800

SCHALLHART, Josef and Katie, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 139, Block C, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 4½ years 360

SMITH, Thomas C., to City Real Estate Company; e s of Broadway, 114 ft n of Bond St, 5 years 100,000

SOLOMON, Morris, to Joseph Solomon; e s of Orchard St, 100 ft s of Hester St, 5 years 2,000

SOMMER, Caroline W., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 505 Madison Av, 5 years..... 20,000

TIFFANY, Lyman, to Sarah C. Goodhue; s w corner of Hoe and Lyon Sts; also, w s of Roe St, 247.3 ft s of Lyon St, and other property, 3 years 8,750

TOMKINS, Jennie M., to Anna C. Church; n s of 87th St, 305 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 17,000

TREMPER, Sarah A. K., to Bridget Cleary, as guardian, &c.; n s of Wellesley St, 75.3 ft w of Creston Av, 3 years. 2,750

THE AMERICAN INVESTORS' TRUST to Sadie B. Clocke; Lot 176, Block E, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 2 years 2,000

WEST, James O., to James Reilly; 214 and 216 7th Av, 1 year 5,000

WIEDERMAN, Rosa, to Orrin D. Person; s s of 109th St, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, ½ year 4,000

WIEDERMAN, Rosa and Morris, to William H. Gill; s s of 104th St, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 5,000

WIEDERMAN, Rosa and Morris, to the Mulqueen Steam Heating Company; s s of 104th St, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, ½ year 5,300

WIEDERMAN, Rosa and Morris, to William R. Bell and another; s w corner of 7th Av and 147th St, demand 4,000

WOLCOTT, Royal L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 Irving Place and 123 East 15th St, 5 years 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Mary A., executrix, to Mary A. Brown $1,000

BURT, John H., to Mary Levy and another 1,000

CLAFFY, Joseph H., to William T. Hookey ..... Nominal

CLAFFY, Joseph H., to Kate B. Decker, executrix ..... Nominal

CORN, Sigmund, to Kate Dauth..... 1,500

CLARK, Elizabeth S., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, (three assignments) ..... Nominal

EAGLETON, Ellen, to Robert W. Stuart...Nom.

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Charles Weinberg ..... Nom.

IVINS, William, to Henry C. Bryan, trustee 3,000

LEVIN, Nathan B., to Eliza M. Currier, rerecorded 1,000

LORD, Frances F., executrix, to Daniel D. Lord and another, trustees..... Nom.

MACY, Francis H., executor, &c., to J. Herbert Carpenter, trustees 13,126

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Leopold Gusthal 1,504

MOLLER, Charles G., to J. C. Levi, trustee 11,500

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to F. J. Middlebrook, (two mortgages)..... 30,000

RICHARDS, James, and another, executors, &c., to Jacob B. Underhill, trustee 8,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to F. A. Snow and another ..... Nom.

THOMPSON, Aaron D., to Carl Weldinger. 1,300

THOMPSON, Henry S., to Helen A. Thompson, (two mortgages)..... 11,000

WEBER, Elizabeth, to Josephine Siebel. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, s e corner of 180th St, 90x 180; Andrew S. Wright against New York Condensed Milk Company, owner; C. O. Perry, contractor $156

ROSEDALE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, 25x100; Frank P. Sabetti against Andrew P. Anderson, owner and contractor. 25

83D ST, 326 West; James I. Follett against the Caldwell Construction Company, owner; J. C. Caldwell, contractor..... 45

82D ST, 1 West; Thomas F. Gaynor against Ann Stoddart, owner; Mary Burgess, owner and contractor 402

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Semi, Guildera & Co. against William Jeffery, owner and contractor.. 4,250

144TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Francklyn & Ferguson against G. B. Garrison, owner; Michael Quinn, contractor 90

160TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; Augusto Saragino against Katharine P. Kitchen, owner; John Pisciotti, contractor 25

160TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; Ginniro Cioffi against Katharine P. Kitchen, owner; John Pisciotti, contractor 19

160TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; Angelo Yomotza against Katharine P. Kitchen, owner; John Pisciotti, contractor 25

163D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Andrew Byrne against John Friedel, owner and contractor 1,500

163D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; William Scroggy against John Friedel, owner; Andrew Byrne, contractor 148

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

5TH AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x 100; Sophie Rothschild with William G. Webber, nine payments $45,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897

5TH ST, n s, 103 ft e of Greene Av, —x—; John McBirney on Earl S. Benham & Co. to Arthur Wriedt..... Nom.

165TH ST, 686 and 688 East; Joseph Stewart on the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to H. A. Von Dietsch & Co., (two orders)..... 550

Lis Pendens.

BLOCK bounded by w s of 12th Av, s s of 131st St, e s of land of Hudson River Railroad Company, and n s of Manhattan St and 130th St; Lillie E. Henderson against Hattie C. Chase and others, (partition;) attorneys, Havens & Beebe.

CHERRY ST, 41; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Jacob F. Lutz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

FULTON ST, 114; James E. Walker against Sophia A. S. S. Taylor and others, (partition sale;) attorney, G. D. Mumford.

LENOX AV, e s corner of 115th St, 125.11x—x 100.11x100; Ira G. Darrin, receiver, &c., against John Glass, Jr., (action to declare deed void;) attorney, I. L. Miller.

MONTGOMERY AV, w s, 235 ft n of 176th St, 19x37; William Lear, Jr, against Fidelina Del Genovese, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. E. Sutherland.

SCAMMEL ST, 34; 3d St, 325 East; Mary Goodwin against Jonathan J. Crooks and others, (partition;) attorneys, Carpenter & Hassett.

WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 175 ft s of Woodruff Av, (or 169th St,) 25x65; Frank S. McKenzie, administrator, &c., against Julius Weller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

15TH ST, 234 East; Ella D. Endicott and others against Alice G. Chase and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fullerton & Scharps.

58TH ST, n s, 156.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.6x 100.5; Theodore S. Bassett, trustee, &c., against Joseph K. Wells and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. J. Falls.

60TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Sarah L. Kouwenhoven against Henry Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

114TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Robert Carter against Esther A. Wood, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Carter & Fallows.

FEDERAL COURT COSTS.

An Order Fixing Fees in the Circuit Courts of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the Supreme Court to-day the Chief Justice announced the following order of the court:

"Ordered, in pursuance of the act of Congress of Feb. 19, 1897, (29 Stat. 536, C. 263,) that the following table of fees and costs in the Circuit Courts of Appeals be and the same is hereby established, to take effect on the first day of March, A. D. 1898, and no other fees and costs than those therein named shall thereafter be charged:

"Docketing a case and filing the records, $5; entering an appearance, 25 cents; transferring a case to the printed calendar, $1; entering a continuance, 25 cents; filing a motion, order, or other paper, 25 cents; entering any rule or making or copying any record or other paper, for each 100 words, 20 cents; entering a judgment or decree, $1; every search of the records of the court and certifying the same, $1; affixing a certificate and a seal to a paper, $1; receiving, keeping, and paying money, in pursuance of any statute or order of court, 1 per cent. on the amount so received, kept, and paid; preparing the record for the printer, indexing same, supervising the printing, and distributing the copies, for each printed page of the record and index, 15 cents; making a manuscript copy of the record, when required by the rules, for each 100 words, (but nothing in addition for supervising the printing,) 20 cents; issuing a writ of error and accompanying papers or a mandate or other process, $5; filing briefs, for each party appearing, $5; copy of an opinion of the court, certified under seal, for each printed page, (but not to exceed $5 in the whole for any copy,) $1; attorney's docket fee, $2."

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

114—Fannie S. Williams et al., appellants, vs. John W. Paine et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Justice White took no part in the decision of this case.

138—Building and Loan Association of Dakota, appellant, vs. M. S. Price et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas. Decree reversed, with costs, and case remanded, with directions to take such further proceedings as may be in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

109—William Holder, plaintiff in error, vs. Aultman, Miller & Co., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Gray.

144—John T. Powers, plaintiff in error, vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

151—Ambrose P. S. Stuart, appellant, vs. Kent K. Hayden, receiver, et al., and 160—August T. Gruetter et al., appellants, vs. Ambrose P. S. Stuart et al.—Appeals from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Decree affirmed, but without prejudice to the prosecution of any claim that Gruetter et al. may have against Stuart arising out of the transactions between them. Each appellant to pay one-half the costs in this court, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

155—The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Elizabeth Kirchoff, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed on the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

220—N. S. Swenson, plaintiff in error, vs. Russell Sage, assignee, &c. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.—Dismissed, with costs, with directions that the motion to dismiss and the affidavits and depositions filed thereon in this court, be transmitted to the said Supreme Court of Minnesota for such consideration and action as to that court may seem fit.

68—The Canton Insurance Company, Limited, et al., appellants, vs. John MacIntyre, Jr., et al., claimants, &c., appellants, vs. the Canton Insurance Company, Limited, et al.—Motion to amend decree granted, and decree amended so as to direct that the decree of the District Court be so modified as to provide that one-half of the item of $1,681.80 costs, awarded to the Port of Plymout Steamship Company, be paid to the owners of the Victory, and not out of the bond of $67,500, and that as so modified the said decree of the District Court be affirmed.

286—Jacob Sonnenthiel, plaintiff in error, vs. the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company et al.—Motion to dismiss denied.

536—Howard Carroll, trustee petitioner, vs. Daniel Goldschmidt et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

542—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. William V. Myers, Treasurer, &c.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Oct. 17.

543—The United States, appellant, vs. the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Oct. 17, after the case already set down for that day.

554—Henry V. Post et al., petitioners, vs. George Burnham et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

555—Horace K. Fulton, petitioner, vs. Robert P. Fletcher.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

405—The United States and the Comanche Indians, appellants, vs. Simeon Kemp.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed by a divided court.

165—Thomas C. Chappell, plaintiff in error, vs. David Stewart.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of San Francisco vs. Itsell, 133 U. S., 65; Oxley Stave Company vs. Butler County, 166 U. S., 648; Sayward vs. Denny, 158 U. S., 180, and numerous cases therein cited.

92—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick R. Smith.—Restored to the docket for reargument on the whole case, and the attention of counsel specially directed to the following questions: First—Could occupants of public lands, before they were surveyed and declared open for settlement, by subsequently availing themselves of the Town-Site act, procure a title paramount to that of a railroad company which, under a previous grant by Congress, had taken possession before the town-site patent was granted? (See Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Colburn, 164 U. S., 383.) Second—Assuming that the town-site title was, in point of law, prior to that of the railroad company, could the City of Bismarck, or its grantees, maintain an action of ejectment against the railroad company? (See Roberts vs. Pacific Railroad Company, 158 U. S., 10.) Third—Could Patrick R. Smith, as a grantee from the city authorities, subsequent to the actual possession by the railroad company, maintain either ejectment or an action for the value of the land?

379—The Fenwick Hall Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the town of Old Saybrook et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Castillo vs. McConnico, decided at this term; Bautis vs. Bolles, 150 U. S., 361; Oxley Stave Company vs. Butler County, 166 U. S., 648.

440—David L. Hammond et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Benjamin Horton.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction on the authority of Hammond vs. Johnston, 142, United States, 73; Hammond vs. Connecticut Insurance Company, 150, United States, 633; Romie vs. Casanova, 91, United States, 379; also, see Hammond vs. Horton, 37, S. W. Rep., 825; Hammond vs. Johnson, 93, Mo., 198; Hammond vs. Gordon, Id., 223; Block vs. Morrison, 112, Mo., 343.

510—Ada F. McDonnell, plaintiff in error, vs. Llewellyn Jordan.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Bender vs. Pennsylvania Company, 148, United States, 502, and cases cited.

20—Ramoon Payne, appellant, vs. W. S. Robertson et al.—Assigned for argument on the 17th inst. after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd, for the Appellees.

547—Robert Dunlap, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Assistant Attorney General Boyd, for the appellee.

390—The District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, vs. Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix, &c., and 29—Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the District of Columbia.—Submitted pursuant to the Twentieth Rule by S. T. Thomas and A. B. Duvall for the District of Columbia, and by Charles L. Frailey and A. S. Worthington for Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix, &c.

525—The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, petitioner, vs. the Reliance Marine Insurance Company, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Submitted by William H. Moody in behalf of Eugene P. Carver and E. E. Blodgett, in support of petition, and by Frederic J. Stimson in opposition thereto.

199—The Gila Bend Reservoir and Irrigation Company, appellant, vs. W. H. Linn et al.—Motion to correct mistake in transcript of the record. Submitted by James M. Hudden and Joseph K. McCammant, for the appellant.

292—M. F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Reassigned for argument Oct. 17 and two hours allowed for the argument after the cases already set down for that day on motion of Calderon Carlisle, for the appellants.

557—The First National Bank of Grand Forks, N. D., plaintiff in error, vs. Alexander Anderson.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Henry W. Phelps, in support of motion, and by W. E. Dodge, in opposition thereto.

562—Robert A. Smiley, petitioner, vs. Samuel M. Barker.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Frederick H. Bacon, for support of petition, and by T. F. Burke, in opposition thereto.

535—C. H. Bosworth, receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Philip Beach, Warren and Binford Wilson, in support of petition, and by M. F. Watts and S. P. Wheeler, in opposition thereto.

500—Sterling R. Holt, et al., appellants, vs. The Indiana Manufacturing Company.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Chester Bradford, in support of petition, and by William A. Ketcham, in opposition thereto.

No. 184—Lewis Pierce et al., trustee, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Somerset Railway Company, and

No. 185—Lewis Pierce et al., trustees, plaintiffs in error, vs. John Ayer et al.—Passed on account of sickness of counsel, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26.

No. 187—Benjamin W. Clark, appellant, vs. Alfred C. Harmer.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—

EXCURSIONS.

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Write for Gaze's Tourist Gazette—Hundred pages—all about foreign travel—POST FREE. Apply to

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Why not take a trip to

FLORIDA,

the land of sunshine and flowers? The first party of the season will leave by Clyde Line steamer on Jan. 19th. Circulars giving full particulars free on application.

We have still some more of those

KLONDIKE EXCURSIONISTS.

The demand for this edition has been very great, but we still have a supply left. Any one interested in the Klondike should obtain a copy of this publication. Price, Ten Cents.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
Will Sell at Auction on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1898,
AT 12:30 O'CLOCK,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
20,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
25,100 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
1,400 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
Catalogues at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY,
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
JANUARY 9 TO 16, 10:30 A. M. AND 3 P. M.
Tickets at American Tract Society, 10 East 23d St.; P. H. Revell's, Presbyterian Building, and at various offices of the Young Men's Christian Association in the city. For information and tickets address W. E. LOUGEE, 40 East 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable widow and her boy to take care of private house during Summer months; best reference last place. Mrs. Torpey, 861 2d Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging. 407 Lexington Av. Milligan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find place for a young French girl as chambermaid; desires with other work; neat and willing. Mrs. D. C. French, 125 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID TO ASSIST WITH WASHING, or waiting in first-class private family; best city reference; Protestant. Call, for two days, 246 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, in private family; city reference. 3 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—As competent chambermaid or nurse to grown children; ten years' city reference. 226 East 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; reference. X., 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; city or country. C. S., 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable, middle-aged woman as thoroughly good cook; good bread and biscuit maker, will assist with the washing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days, 1,176 Park Av.; ring doctor's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Call, two days, from 2 to 4 P. M., 138 West 33d St., parlor floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands bread, cake, pastries, ice creams, desserts; city reference. 418 West 56th St., third bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; does all kinds of cooking; all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as good cook; city reference. Call, three days, 209 East 25th St., Olson's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; understands her business; best references. A. F., Box 32, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in small private family; city reference; no objection to country. K., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

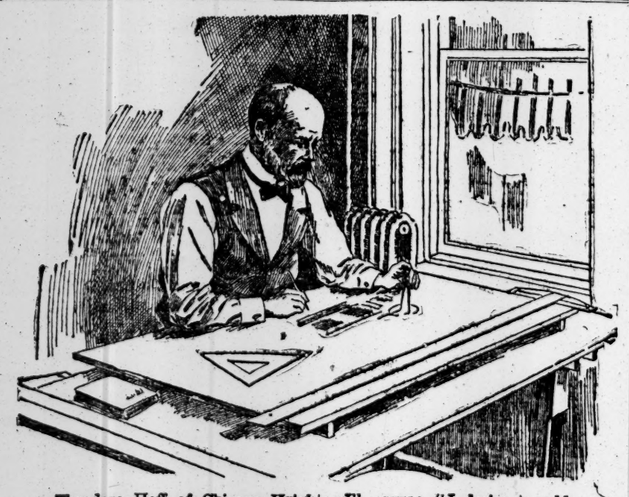
COOK.—By first-class family cook and baker; best city references. S. A. P., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent cook, or to do housework in a small family. 240 East 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a very good dressmaker, to go out by the day; cutting, fitting, trimming, and remodeling; neat and careful worker; very good city references. Apply, by letter, to S., 309 West 22d St.



Theodore Hoff of Chicago Heights, Ill., says: "I desire to add my testimony to the great good Ripans Tabules have done for me. I am a mechanical engineer, 58 years old, an old soldier, serving four years during the late civil war. I had enjoyed good health up to two years ago, when I began to be subjected to pains in the head and heart. I took medical advice on the matter, and was informed that I was suffering from 'Tobacco Heart.' In the meantime constipation set in, and I suffered the torments of the damned, viz., the loss of sleep, intense fear of impending danger, dizziness, forgetfulness and inability to collect my thoughts. I stopped the use of tobacco, but the torture and the pains and distress went on. I expended many dollars for nerve tonics, heart medicines and dyspepsia cures, but from none of these did I receive a particle of benefit, but soon noticed that whenever I could get my bowels in any measure regulated for a short time I felt better. About this time I saw Ripans Tabules advertised in the paper and commenced using them. This was about seven months ago, and to-day I am quite free of the pains in the head and my heart is nearly in its normal condition. I feel myself once more a man. I give this testimonial freely, believing that it is only justice to my fellow man that ALL should know, and you are free to use this as you see fit. I will cheerfully answer all inquiries from any one similarly afflicted as myself. Ripans Tabules are a blessing to the poor, being so cheap that they are within the reach of all. Yours truly, THEO. HOFF, Chicago Heights, Ill."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; wishes afternoon engagements teaching children all French branches, and take them out if necessary; first-class city references. M. Gillet, 244 West 22d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a competent middle-aged French person as nursery governess or lady's useful companion; beautiful sewer. Call or address, for two days, Mademoiselle, 30 West 71st St.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished young lady as visiting governess; highest references. H. W., 1,026 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK or NURSE.—By girl lately landed to assist with housework or take care of children; willing and obliging. Call Tuesday at 421 West 17th St.; Stack's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—German girl wishes steady place; no cards. 927 3d Av., first floor.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By competent French lady's maid; good seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Marie, 230 East 40th St.

MAID and DRESSMAKER.—By competent maid and dressmaker; uses tailor system; or would go out by the day, $1 for dull season; good reference. F., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Danish girl, who thoroughly understands all her duties. 42 West 29th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By a woman as first-class laundress or cook; by the day; with undoubted city references. 168 East 38th St., Franklin's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class German laundress wishes to take wash at home; also lace cleaning; first-class references. Mrs. Vetter, 234 East 76th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 707 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By trained nurse to permanently attend lady or gentleman; references. R., 343 East 42d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By first-class parlormaid; will assist waiting; in private family; best city reference. 313 East 46th St. Travers.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing and finishing dresses, and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 237 West 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY, &c.—By a lady, by the hour, as secretary, accountant, or to read aloud. Miss A. Kirkus, 63 Park Av., East Orange, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young lady owning typewriter; good penman. Miss S., 285 59th St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class; gentleman recommends his man; smart and industrious. L. G., Box 273, 580 6th Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By man and wife to care for bachelor apartments or club; city or country; highest city references. Box C, 1,513 3d Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Chef, Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a first-class coachman and gardener in a private family; a useful, respectable young man; strictly temperate; a competent and careful driver; thoroughly understands treatment of young horses, carriages, harness, stock, and poultry; highest responsibility in a gentleman's place; nine years' highest recommendation. A. M., Box 110 Times.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married; Protestant; no incumbrance; experienced, careful city driver; thoroughly understands road horses; first-class written and personal recommendations. 246 West 69th St., stable.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man as coachman or groom; single; city or country; will be found willing and obliging; highly recommended. James, 3 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 26; first-class reference from last employer; thoroughly understands his business; capable and sober. M. A., care of Hartwig, 131 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; one child; six years' first-class city reference from last employer; no objections to country. Thos., Box 348 East 65th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY SAILING FOR EUROPE WISHES TO place chef, butler, and chambermaid or nurse. 604 5th Av.

WANTED—A business connection with a good commercial or manufacturing company, by a man of good address and long business experience, who is well and favorably known for influencing Southern business; first-class New York references. Address S. F. J., Box 160 Times, New York City.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—A superior, refined French maid for one lady; must understand her work in every particular and have very best references; preference given to one also knowing German. Address, stating particulars, to Permanent Situation, Box 310, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A competent groom; best personal references required; send copy of references and state wages. A. B., Box 48, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

THE FASHIONABLE WINTER RESORT OF THE EAST

WATER CURE.

The Hydrotherapy constitutes, in modern medicine, a wonderful remedy for many nervous ailments. To insure successful treatment it must be employed systematically and with precision in establishments especially appointed for the purpose, and be applied by skilled and experienced hands. The treatment ought to be continued with perseverance and ought to be accompanied by a hygienic mode of living.

The new baths introduced at the LAKEWOOD HOTEL offer all these advantages and have been installed with the view of affording an opportunity of cure near their own homes to Americans in need of scientific treatment for nervous ailments and of sparing them the hardships of seeking health in foreign countries. The baths will be conducted on plans approved by eminent European specialists of nervous diseases, such as Professor Erb of Heidelberg, the late Professor Charcot of Paris, and others.

The treatment will be applied by physicians who have made a special study of these methods and found out their efficacy by personal experience.

The luxurious appointments of the hotel, as well as the invigorating climate of LAKEWOOD, offer all the advantages necessary to successful treatment.

HERE THE PATIENT (OR GUEST) HAS ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME WITHOUT ITS CARES. THE PURE AIR, THE QUIETNESS OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE CALM, REGULAR LIFE, UNITED WITH THE BATHS, ALL TEND TO RESTORE THE NERVES TO THEIR FORMER STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

Berlitz School of Languages — Madison Sq., (26th St. & B'way) N. Y.: 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

"UNDERWRITERS, ATTENTION!"
Wanted, $50,000 within one year; $10,000 Feb. 1, 1898; balance, $4,000 per month; court strictest investigation. 609 Syndicate Building, N. Y.

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. nb-law6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS RRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-law6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTAL. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-law6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Atty's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE New York Supreme Court, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1897. Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the NEW YORK DENTAL SUPPLY COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the Company.

It appearing by the annexed petition of a majority of the Directors having the management of the concerns of the New York Dental Supply Company, a corporation created by and under the laws of this State, that they deem it beneficial for the interests of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved, and that said petitioners pray for a final order dissolving said corporation:

Now, upon reading and filing the said petition and the notice of motion thereto annexed, and upon due proof of the service of the petition and notice of motion, together with the proposed order to be entered upon said motion, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and after hearing Joseph T. Brown, Jr., attorney for the petitioners, and no one appearing in opposition, it is

On motion of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., attorney for the petitioners,

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before this court, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation, the New York Dental Supply Company, should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that this order be published once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause, in the New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City of New York, which are hereby designated for that purpose. Enter, R. A. P.
J. S. C.
jan4-law3wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ABBY AUSTIN POTTER, plaintiff, against ROSA BIENENFELD, Henry L. Bienenfeld, James Bienenfeld, Miriam Weinstein, Rahichen Alexander, Lenox Dispensary, Michael O'Brien, Charles A. Erickson, Henry S. Norseen, Edward Bindhart, Meta Bindhart, Simon M. Roeder, William Bernard, Morris Lowenstein, Abraham Lowenstein, Dimock & Fink Company, and Pauline Bienenfeld, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., October 21st, 1897. HARRISON & BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant Miriam Weinstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1897.—Dated December 13th, 1897.

HARRISON & BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

W. G. HITCHCOCK & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made December 10th, 1897, by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK, George J. Geer, and A. Howard Hopping, individually, or as co-partners, composing the firm of W. G. Hitchcock & Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Welcome G. Hitchcock, George J. Geer, and A. Howard Hopping, individually and as co-partners composing the firm of W. G. Hitchcock & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1897.

WM. J. CURTIS,
Assignee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City.
d14-law6wT

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 13th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Theodore Berdell, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, December 13, 1897.

THOMAS PERKINS,
Assignee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
d14-law6wT

HAMILTON HOTEL,

Hamilton, Bermuda.

OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. nb-law6mT

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARIE DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, EBERHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty, for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-law6mTu&mh1

SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Josephine N. Elcke, Amelia G. Hamilton, Frederick Rose G. Shertel von Burtenbach, Edward C. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, being heirs and next to kin of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and persons named as legatees and devisees in the paper writings hereinafter referred to; Lizzie Schaefer, (widow of Frederick Schaefer, Jr.,) named as legatee in said paper writings purporting to be a codicil to the last will and testament of Frederick Schaefer, deceased; Edward C. Schaefer, George H. Chatillon, George G. Schaefer, as executors and trustees named in the paper writings purporting to be the will of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and the codicil thereto hereinafter referred to; Freiherr Wilhelm Shertel von Burtenbach, Gertrude A. Kienle, George E. Chatillon, Ralph F. Chatillon, Amanda Chatillon, Eleine Chatillon, Alfred J. Chatillon, Anna Schaefer, (wife of said George G. Schaefer,) Elsa C. Schaefer, Anna Schaefer, Marguerite Schaefer, send greeting:

Whereas, Alfred C. Schaefer of the County of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have the probate of a certain paper writing bearing date November 6, 1880, purporting to be the last will and testament of FREDERICK SCHAEFER, late of the City of New York, deceased, and to have the probate of a certain paper writing bearing date January 19, 1897, purporting to be a codicil to said last will and testament, revoked; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend and show cause why the probate should not be revoked and the prayer of the petitioner be granted. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. d11-law6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—LIZZIE A. BENEDICT, as Trustee for James A. Benedict, Plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY and Hugh Brady, Alexander Alexander, and M. Warley Platzek, as executors of the last will and testament of Johannah Marks, deceased; Mendel Marks, Rebecca Mamm, Friedericke Jacobsohn, Leuchen Lipschitz, Augusta Wellner, Marie Wellner, Hermann Wellner, Jacob G. Gutkind, Augusta Gutkind, Selma Gutkind, Hulda Gutkind, Recha Gutkind, Frieda Gutkind, Alexander Gutkind, Arnold Gutkind, Siegfried Gutkind, Julian Gutkind, Jacob Glasel, Emanuel Alexander, William Gatty, and Philip Cohen, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, Dec. 8, 1897.

HAMILTON ODELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Postoffice address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Rebecca Namm, Leuchen Lipschitz, Augusta Wellner, Marie Wellner, Hermann Wellner, Jacob G. Gutkind, Augusta Gutkind, Selma Gutkind, Hulda Gutkind, Recha Gutkind, Frieda Gutkind, Alexander Gutkind, Arnold Gutkind, Siegfried Gutkind, Julian Gutkind, and Mendel Marks:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York.

Dated, New York, Dec. 20, 1897.

HAMILTON ODELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Postoffice address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
d21-law6wTu

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied by field notes and remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the expense of the said work to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per centum one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: Bounded on the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | *Normannia, Feb. 12, 10 AM
*F. Bism'k, Jan. 22, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM
†Kais. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Patria, Jan. 15, 10:30 AM | Pennsylv'a, Jan. 22, 4 PM
First cab. $80 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK.....Jan. 12 | NEW YORK.....Feb. 2
PARIS.....Jan. 19 | PARIS.....Feb. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 26 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Southwark, Jan. 12, noon | Noordland, Jan. 26, noon
Berlin, Jan. 19, noon | Friesland, Feb. 2, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Jan. 15, 10:30 AM | Aurania, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Servia, Jan. 22, 1 P. M. | Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM
Campania, Jan. 29, 11 AM | Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCI

THE PROPOSED GAS COMBINE

Amended Plan of Union Agreed to by Directors of the Equitable and East River Companies.

STOCKHOLDERS MUST RATIFY IT

Scaling Down Effected in the Distribution on Equitable Stock—Official Statement to be Issued To-day by Central Trust Company.

Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, will to-day issue an official statement of an amended plan of union in the matter of the consolidation of the Equitable Gas Light and the New York and East River Gas Companies. The Directors of the two companies have agreed on the new plan. By a two-thirds vote the stockholders must ratify it. The Directors' plan may be still further amended before promulgation, under Section 7 of the agreement with the depositary, the Central Trust Company, which stipulates that the depositary may supply defects and omissions in the plan necessary, in its opinion, to carry out properly and effectively the general objects thereof, and that it shall be the sole judge of such necessity.

As submitted to Mr. Olcott, the amended plan follows the original one in many essential particulars, except as to the distribution of the new securities of the New Amsterdam Company, which is to absorb the consolidated companies, for Equitable stock. The original distribution was for each share, $100 par value, Equitable, $250 in new bonds and $50 new preferred stock. The new rating is $150 bonds, $75 preferred and $75 common.

Of the plan recommended by the Directors of both companies Mr. Olcott said yesterday:

"I have not time to issue a statement to-day. One will be sent out to-morrow. I cannot talk of details. They do not vary much from the old plan of last September, but there has been a scaling down of the distribution on Equitable stock. The result will be more money in the New Amsterdam treasury. As to the new common stock, I understand it will amount to $13,000,000. Those who dissent from the new plan can withdraw their deposits. The status of New Amsterdam securities has not been settled."

On the new plan of distribution Equitable stock was yesterday worth what it was offered for on the curb—230—but it was not possible to sell it freely. Its quotation was 247@260. East River common stock was quoted 75¼@77. New Amsterdam common was quoted at 28@30, and preferred 72¼@76½. J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. paid to those who elected to take cash instead of the new securities $270 for Equitable stock, $115 for preferred East River, and $80 for common East River.

The capitalization of the New Amsterdam Company, as arranged four months ago, is $31,000,000, viz.: Five per cent. gold bonds, $11,000,000; five per cent. cumulative preferred stock, $10,000,000, and common stock, $13,000,000.

MINISTERS HOLD A MEETING.

Associations of Various Denominations Addressed by Bishop Andrews.

Following a week of prayer for foreign missions, which has been held in the various Protestant churches throughout the country, the Presbyterian Ministers' Association held a meeting yesterday in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at which, by invitation, the similar associations of other denominations, including the Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational, Reformed and Baptist, were present.

After preliminary prayer by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, the Rev. Edward G. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who presided, delivered an address on the advancement of Christianity. The Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, then spoke.

THE BRIDGE TROLLEY CARS.

First Passenger Trip May Be on Friday or Saturday.

The first trolley car with passengers will possibly be run over the bridge from Brooklyn to this city early on Friday or Saturday. The secretary of President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in speaking yesterday regarding the matter, said:

"It was thought that cars would be running over the bridge by the middle of the week, but the work has not yet reached such a stage as to justify such a thing. While I say that the first cars may possibly go over on Friday or Saturday, I do not think it probable. However, when it is decided that the road is ready for open trial the announcement will be made.

Work is being hurried on the girders that the Bridge Trustees insisted should be constructed at the New York end of the line, and it is believed it will be completed by Thursday.

A good idea of the special interest the people who cross the bridge every day take in the trolley car prospects was given yesterday afternoon, when a box car carrying working tools made a few runs on the north track. As it jogged along and stopped at various points, groups of curiosity seekers on the bridge walk followed it, eagerly gazing over the regular track top girders at every movement of the car.

ART COLLECTION DESTROYED.

Unpublished Manuscripts and Drawings Burned in Brooklyn.

Valuable unpublished manuscripts, pictures representing the life work of an artist, a valuable collection of drawings by well-known artists, and other works of importance, were totally destroyed by a fire which took place early yesterday morning at the corner of St. Mark's Place and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The building is an apartment house, and in the upper part George Alfred Shipley and Allen E. Doggett have adjoining studios. On the night of the fire they entertained a number of artists and other friends. In the course of the conversation, Shipley's brother, Frederick B. Shipley, looked over the collection of drawings and manuscripts, and suggested that the property was too valuable to remain uninsured. After some talk, Mr. Shipley requested his brother to obtain an insurance policy on the following day, which the latter agreed to do.

The party left the house at 11:45 P. M. At about 2 o'clock the next morning fire broke out, probably from an overheated stove. Shipley's studio was destroyed, although Doggett's escaped almost entirely. Among the articles destroyed was a duplicate copy of a new story by Ian Maclaren, which Shipley was illustrating.

Set-Back for Coombs and Nason.

Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court yesterday sustained the demurrer to the indictment charging ex-Coroners Edward B. Coombs and George H. Nason with filing false returns, and overruled the demurrer to the indictment for grand larceny. Judge Hurd holds that the death certificates made by the Coroners were not bogus or fraudulent, because the deaths really occurred. The law on the subject is designed to prohibit the filing of a spurious instrument for a genuine one. As to the indictment for grand larceny, Judge Hurd holds that if the certificates contained false statements, the Coroners presented them with intent to defraud. He therefore overrules the demurrer on that subject.

Labor Leaders on Sailor's Wrongs.

The Social Reform Club will this evening listen to J. Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament in England and General President of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, and also to Andrew Farnseth, Secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco. The subject of discussion will be "Do the Sailors in the American Merchant Marine Suffer Wrongs Unknown in British and Other Foreign Ships? If So, What Shall Be Done for Our Sailors in the Present Congress?" Two seamen's bills are now pending in Congress, one embodying the demands of the sailors, and the other in large part protecting the interests of the shipowners.

Royal is the greatest of all the baking powders in strength, purity, and healthfulness.

PRESBYTERS MEET IN SECRET.

Dr. Mullally, Who Disapproves, Says His Brethren Need More Prayer and Religion as a Balm.

The New York Presbytery, at a largely attended meeting yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, decided to sit with closed doors until further notice. There was a strong feeling of opposition to the measure on the part of a minority of the members, who say the proper remedy is not to exclude the reporters, but to reform the methods of doing business in the Presbytery, so that publication of its proceedings need not be dreaded. But the prevailing idea seemed to be that there are a number of members of the Presbytery who cannot be suppressed, and it is better not to allow reporters to hear them talk.

The motion made by Elder Henry W. Jesup at the preceding meeting of the Presbytery, to rebuke the Rev. Dr. J. G. Patterson for his published comments on the findings of the Judicial Committee in the Warszawiak case, was withdrawn yesterday and the incident is understood to be closed.

The New York Presbyterian Church reported, through its Commissioner, Elder William Flack, that the Church concurred in the request of the Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson for the dissolution of his pastoral relations. And the Presbytery, by a formal vote, dissolved those relations and adopted a resolution of praise for Dr. Robinson's fidelity and ability and generosity under trying circumstances.

Herman P. Faust, a converted Jew, who is in charge of the Allen Street Church, was examined with a view of ordination, and the Presbytery resolved to ordain him. The ceremony will take place to-day.

The committee appointed to answer the protest of the Rev. Dr. J. Ford Sutton against certain rulings of the Moderator, made when the final disposition of the Warszawiak case was before the Presbytery, made a report, which was amended and adopted. The Moderator was sustained.

The Presbytery re-elected the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch Stated Clerk and Treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley Permanent Clerk.

The Rev. Dr. F. P. Mullally, who is opposed to the idea of secret sessions, said after the meeting to the reporters that what the Presbytery needed was more prayer and religion, to serve as oil and keep the machinery from squeaking.

NOT A TRAMPS' RESORT.

New Jersey Yacht Club Members Deny a Malicious Report.

Members of the New Jersey Yacht Club at Hoboken indignantly deny a story circulated several days ago to the effect that their clubhouse, at the foot of Tenth Street, had become a resort for tramps. They say that the story was invented as the basis of an effort to compel the removal of the clubhouse.

The property is owned by Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, the clubhouse having been erected for the club by the Stevens family nearly fifty years ago. The club has had the use of the property ever since rent free. The house is one of the landmarks of Hoboken.

Mrs. Stevens yesterday assured the members of the club that the house should neither be torn down nor removed while she lived.

SHOT DURING A FIGHT.

Knittle Tried to Quell a Dispute and Was Hit in the Back.

August Miller of Evergreen, Queens, was yesterday arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, on the charge of shooting Joseph Knittle, a neighbor, in the back early yesterday morning. The men formerly were warm friends, and Miller lived in Knittle's house. Miller moved out last Summer after a disagreement, and afterward they did not recognize each other.

Shortly after midnight yesterday two of a number of Miller's friends who were with him near Knittle's house, got into a dispute. The noise disturbed Knittle, and he, with Otto Wagner and another man, both of whom live there, went out to restore order. Their interference aggravated Miller, and he told them to mind their own business. A fight followed, and it is alleged that Miller shot Knittle, who was running away at the time. The wound is not serious.

ACTOR ROWE'S MISFORTUNES.

Hungry and Sick, He Appeals to be Sent to the Island.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, J. H. Rowe, who said he was an actor, asked Magistrate Pool to send him to some place where he could find food and shelter. He said he was ill. Tears rolled down his face as he told the Magistrate of his misfortunes while on the road with several theatrical companies.

Magistrate Pool seemed much affected, and gave instructions to the officers to take Rowe to the hospital on Blackwell's Island, and see that he was properly cared for. The whole courtroom sympathized with the actor, and the officers attached to the place took up a collection and gave him the money as he was leaving the room.

Rowe, in thanking Magistrate Pool, said: "When I get well, Judge, I'll get a position, and you may be sure I will remember you and yours."

ACCUSED OF FORGING CHECKS.

George Ward Is Said to Belong to a Prominent Family of Virginia.

George Ward was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Detectives Kenny and Crystal of Police Headquarters and Special Detective George E. Blades of John Wanamaker's store, charged with having given forged checks to Charles Broadway Rouss, John Wanamaker, Rogers, Peet & Co., and several other concerns. The checks cashed by John Wanamaker are for $75 and $125.

None of the complainants appeared against him, and at the suggestion of one of the detectives, Ward was remanded to Police Headquarters, where he will remain until those who preferred the charges press them.

Ward was well dressed and manifested no apprehension when arraigned. He said he had been staying at the Hoffman House; that his father was Circuit Judge of Virginia for many years, and that he is the nephew of ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia, who is now practicing law in this city. At Police Headquarters he said that he was seventeen years of age and had only been here a short while. He forged the name of his grandfather, George W. Ward, Sr., on a check of the Union Bank of Winchester, Va.

The Coytesville Church Quarrel.

The application for a rule to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Rev. Solomon W. B. Brown from discharging the duties of pastor of the First Congregational Church of Coytesville, N. J., on the ground that he is not a regularly ordained minister according to the forms and doctrinal rules of the Congregational Union, came up before Vice Chancellor Emory at Jersey City yesterday, but was postponed until Jan. 31. In the meantime counsel on both sides are to have power to take depositions so that the whole matter may be settled on the day named.

Gibbons May Have Been Assaulted.

Dr. O'Hanlon of the Coroners' office yesterday performed an autopsy on the body of Stephen Gibbons, who was found unconscious in the hold of a coal barge at the foot of Forty-second Street and East River on Friday morning and died on Sunday. The autopsy showed that Gibbons's skull had been fractured and several ribs on the right side and two on the left broken. The police believe that Gibbons, who was a night watchman on the Forty-second Street pier, was assaulted by a gang who make the place their headquarters.

OLD-FASHIONED THEOLOGY

Dwight L. Moody Says the Pulpit Should Go Back to Pentecost for Truth.

THE CENTURY NEEDS A MARTYR

He Would Like to See the Hundred Years Close with a Sacrifice for the Faith—Peter's Sermon and the Press.

In his second day's meetings, held yesterday morning and afternoon at Carnegie Hall, Dwight L. Moody devoted himself more to revivalistic work than he had done on Sunday. The audience at the morning service was rather small, but a tremendous gathering of people greeted the evangelist in the afternoon. The hall was again packed from the stage to the top gallery, despite the fact that the meeting was held in the busiest time of the day. At both services Mr. Moody swayed his hearers at will, and in the afternoon, when a larger crowd added to the enthusiasm kindled by the speaker, there were moments when he paused as if to check the audience in a gathering tempest of emotion.

At times Mr. Moody called on the people to answer some inquiry or to rise in token of confirmation of his words, and whenever he did so the audience rose or shouted almost as if all were acting from one impulse or driven on by the same zeal. Sobs and loud "Amens" and "Praise be to God" burst constantly from the congregation. When he called on all who wished to bear witness as Peter did at Pentecost, nearly every person sprang up.

The newspapers came in for a considerable share of attention at the meetings yesterday.

The Morning Meeting.

A large part of the morning's service was devoted to singing. Prof. J. H. Burke and John R. Sweeney sang solos, and a choir drawn from the churches and theological seminaries sang the hymns with fine effect. Dr. A. C. Dixon again assisted Mr. Moody, and a number of clergymen sat on the platform.

The subject taken up by the evangelist was Jeremiah's saying that "there is nothing too hard" for God. Mr. Moody said, in part:

"Our God is a supernatural God, and there is nothing He cannot do. I would rather have the power of prayer than all the gold in New York City.

"Prayer is often made in the wrong spirit. I have heard many a prayer that took the spirit right out of me. While the preacher kept on with his supplications I silently prayed that he would stop.

"We often pray for prosperity, but how few of us can stand prosperity. We shall some day thank God that we had adversity and not worldly success on earth. Paul now thanks God more, I believe, for his stripes and bonds and imprisonment than for any of his apparent blessings. Elijah prayed God to let him die, like a coward, under the juniper tree. But God had in store for him a higher destiny than a cowardly death."

More Christians than at Pentecost.

While speaking of the communicative power of prayer, Mr. Moody paused and glanced over the audience. It was not a great gathering, and stood in strong contrast to the two audiences he had addressed the day before, and the contrast struck the evangelist, as he looked up at the almost empty galleries and scanned the not too crowded stage and parquet of the hall. Then a sudden thought and parallel occurred to his mind.

"Even in this small audience," he said, "there are more Christians than there were gathered together on the day of Pentecost. There were only 120 Christians together on that day, and yet they called down fire from heaven, and from there went forth to convert the world."

After a prayer by Dr. A. C. Dixon, in which he asked that the press be used for the purpose of extending the influence of the work, Mr. Moody asked if any one in the audience wanted to request prayers for family or friends. Immediately a flood of requests was poured on the platform. Mr. Moody read them slowly, so all might hear. Most of them were for brothers, fathers, sons, or friends, who were drunkards. After a while oral requests were called for, and finally Mr. Moody asked those who wanted help but could not speak to rise in their places. A score stood up, and then the evangelist offered prayer for all.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Afternoon.

In the afternoon Mr. Moody was assisted by a score or more of ministers and men engaged in religious work. Among them were the Rev. H. M. Warren, the Rev. T. Vassar Caukins, the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, the Rev. Joseph H. Birkholz, the Rev. Mr. Ailsworth, the Rev. Harvey Wood, and Col. Hallimand of the American Volunteers, who is private secretary to Commander Ballington Booth. Prof. Burke, F. H. Jacobs, and a choir led the singing.

As Mr. Moody announced the first hymn a man, who was sitting in the front row, sprang up excitedly and said:

"Let me talk for just three minutes. I am glad you said that." At this point the woman with him pulled him half down into his seat, but he sprang up again and said: "Let me talk."

"Not now," said Mr. Moody. "Let me do the talking this afternoon."

After a number of prayers by other clergymen and the singing of several hymns Mr. Moody said:

"To-day I want to take up the study of the Book of Acts. When I was in the Northwest in September, a man who had heard me preach thirty years before said: 'Why, Moody's theology is thirty years old. It is old and worn out.' My theology is 2,500 years old, for this morning I preached from Jeremiah. [Laughter.] It would be well if we should all go back to the Acts for our theology. Luke wrote Acts. He wrote two books, and thought so much of Christ and so little of himself that he didn't put his own name to either of them. Most reformations, it has been said, perish with the reformers, but Christ's work really began with his death.

The Two Greatest Events.

"The two greatest events in the world's history were these: When God went up from Eden and left a curse, and when Jesus went up from Olivet and removed the curse.

"The key to the Acts is found in the eighth verse of the first chapter: 'Ye shall receive power.' The disciples were cowardly before Pentecost. They fled terror stricken and denied Jesus. If that maid who had charged Peter with following Christ had been present at Pentecost she would have said: 'What a change has come over this man. Why I scared him to death by asking him if he was one of those who followed Jesus, and here he is charging the Jews with the murder of Christ.'

"The sermon Peter preached at Pentecost would not, I suppose, have been thought much of by the New York newspaper reporters. They would say: 'Why we have better sermons preached from pulpits in this city.' If any of them had been about there getting up news that would interest the people of Jerusalem they would not have thought Peter's sermon worth putting in the papers. [Laughter.]

Close of the Century Needs a Martyr.

"It is said our theology is worn out. We want it worn in. [Laughter and applause.]

"If some big corporation asks you to work on Sunday, refuse. The devil will tell you that you will starve. Well, starve. It would be a grand thing to be a martyr in this age. It would be a grand thing to have a martyrdom close the nineteenth century. You have only three years more.' [Laughter.]

Then closing the Bible, he said:

"I wanted to talk about the Book of Acts, but its too big a book. I have only just touched it."

Mr. Moody announced that the collections taken up at the meetings would be used to place good books in all the prisons of the United States. More than 100,000 were put in the jails last year.

The meetings will continue to-day at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHAT IS A FIRST-CLASS THEATRE?—Joseph C. McDonough and others, owners of the California Hotel and Theatre Building, in San Francisco, leased the theatre, in the same building, to Al Hayman. One of the covenants of the lease was that Hayman should maintain the theatre during the term of the lease and keep it open and in use as a perfectly first-class theatre, and to produce only such attractions as might properly be played at a strictly first-class theatre. In a suit against Hayman the lessors claimed $100,000 damages for breach of the latter covenant. They claimed, as special damages, that the business of the hotel had suffered, its reputation and goodwill had been seriously injured, and its value greatly lessened. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, reversed an order denying defendant's motion for a further bill of particulars. It was claimed that the bill furnished was nothing more than a repetition in another form of the allegations of the complaint. "The plaintiffs should, in all fairness," Justice Barrett said, "specify the plays or pieces which they intend to question by proof upon the trial and the date of each production. Vague and general statements will not suffice. * * * It is no answer to his demand that he knows all the performances he gave. That is true; but, as already stated, he should not, upon a mere generalization, be called upon to defend each of his productions throughout the entire term."

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HE WAS NOT GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.—Henry R. Bradbury recovered judgment in the Supreme Court against Charles H. Bliss, upon which an execution was issued, and after it was returned unsatisfied, proceedings supplementary were instituted. A receiver was appointed, but the order appointing him did not direct that Bliss should deliver up the property in his possession. An order was subsequently granted directing him to turn over forthwith to the receiver certain property described in the order, and in default of doing so, to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt and punished. Bliss was then adjudged to be in contempt, a fine of $300 was imposed, with a commitment to the county jail until it was paid. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding that one of the requirements of such an order is that the Judge must be satisfied by the affidavit of the commission of the offense. But the offense could not be committed until the order directing the act to be done had been brought to the attention of the defendant, and the demand had been made upon him that it should be done; and he was not guilty of contempt until after that demand had been refused or neglected. The order to show cause was therefore premature.

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NOT A MARKETABLE TITLE.—William E. D. Stokes brought an action to compel Frederick E. Hyde to specifically perform an agreement to purchase the premises 150 West Fifty-fourth Street, in this city. The defendant refused to accept a conveyance of the property, on the ground that the title was not marketable, and also because the building encroached upon the street and upon the adjoining lot. These premises were left in 1876 by John Thompson, by his will, to his three children, then of full age, the use and income of the premises in the proportions of one-half to Jessie during life, and one-quarter each to Euphemia and Margaret during Jessie's life. Upon the death of Jessie he devised one-half of the property absolutely to her son; one-quarter absolutely to Euphemia, and the same to Margaret. In the event of the death of Euphemia and Margaret, or either of them, before Jessie, but leaving issue, such issue was to take the share of the income and property which the parent of such issue would be entitled to if living. Jessie, who was appointed executrix, was empowered, with the consent of her two sisters, to sell the real estate. Jessie, with the consent of her, sisters and of her son, conveyed the property in 1877 to a third party, who soon after conveyed to Jessie and her son one-third of the premises, the son, after his mother's death, to have them absolutely, and on the same day two undivided thirds were conveyed to Euphemia and to Margaret, and under these deeds the plaintiff acquired his title. On the first trial specific performance was decreed, it being held that the title tendered by plaintiff was marketable. This decision was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, to which the appeal had been transferred. On the second trial the complaint was dismissed, and the facts being substantially the same, the First Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, holding that the decision of the Second Appellate Division is the law of the case.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Henry E. Reiser, who had been for a year a conductor on the horse cars of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, the latter part of February, 1894, was called at the depot, at Eighty-sixth Street, to go with a car, which he approached as it was moving slowly toward the entrance. Just before the front platform of the car was about to pass one of a line of posts running parallel to the front wall of the building, Reiser, standing upon the track at the fourth entrance, sprang upon the front platform, and, although the car was going quite slowly, he did not succeed in entering it until it had reached the post, between which and the car he was squeezed and seriously injured. He was thoroughly familiar with the building, and no excuse was shown for his boarding the car in front of the post. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed judgment in favor of the railroad company in Reiser's suit for damages, holding that he was guilty of contributory negligence.

Messenger Boys Held for Burglary.

William Sheehan, fifteen years of age, of 214 East Ninetieth Street, and Arthur Woodward, sixteen years of age, of 843 Columbus Avenue, both employed as messenger boys in the telegraph office 422 Columbus Avenue, were held in $500 each for trial on the charge of burglary by Magistrate Simms, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday. The complainant was John Castellano, the proprietor of a fruit and cigar store at 424 Columbus Avenue, who said the boys took 39 packages of cigarettes, 21 packages of stogies, 50 papers of chewing gum, 65 loose cigars, 8 oranges, and 16 packages of sen-sen, the whole valued at $15.65. Both boys admitted the robbery.

The Buckley Inquest To-day.

The inquest in the case of William T. Buckley, who died from a pistol-shot wound, at his home, in Wave Crest, on Thursday morning last, did not take place last evening, at Far Rockaway. Coroner Guy had announced that he would hold a secret investigation, at the instance of the family, but yesterday afternoon he said the investigation would not take place until to-day at 4 o'clock. Among the effects of Mr. Buckley has been discovered a life insurance policy for $50,000 on the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

WATERS PIANOS

Have been known for FIFTY YEARS as standard high-grade pianos.

They are famous for their FINE TONE and are warranted to be DURABLE.

Let us send you our catalogue with REDUCED PRICES and TERMS on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you THREE YEARS' time without interest.

No pianos so celebrated as the WATERS are sold at such LOW PRICES and on such EASY TERMS. Call and see them or send postal for a catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

January Sale
Night Shirts,
for
Men and Boys.

Muslin, medium weight, soft finish—with fancy woven trimmings,

Also, Utica nonpareil muslin plain,

50 cts.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

VILLAGE GIRLS IN CITIES

Dr. Hall's Address at the Annual Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association.

A SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEM

The Increasing Migration and Its Attendant Evils Attributed to the Illusions Inspired by Higher Education.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held yesterday afternoon in the assembly hall of the association building, 7 East Fifteenth Street. The meeting was largely attended by persons interested in social and charitable questions. The annual reports were read and the Board of Officers for the present year announced.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, delivered an address deploring the increasing migration of young women from the village to the city, and attributing it to higher education. He said he did not desire to put himself on record as being opposed to the higher edcation of women, nor did he think there should be any arbitrary distinction between the sexes, but he insisted that the prevailing restlessness and craving after literary and artistic triumphs were due to extended latitude in woman's sphere.

"Here come these hordes of bright young women to seek success in art," he continued, "led on by the iridescent dream that they will accomplish something great in a great city. It makes my heart bleed to know of the bitter disappointment, the keen suffering, the agony of the struggle for existence among these girls. I think there are serious sides to the question of the restlessness of those who think they must get away from the villages and come to the glow and the glamour of the city. It is serious in that it threatens the destruction of home life, which is the salvation of this country. What a pity that these girls are infected with the idea that to be married and to settle down in a small village is below them!

"You have seen the streets streaming with these hosts of young women led on by this vain hope of success in the city, and you have grasped the situation. They are here and you accept the conditions as you find them. However mistaken their dream of artistic or literary success, you have not said to them: 'Go back to your homes, you are wrong,' but you have met them in a cordial and no superficial way."

Dr. Hall then exhorted his hearers not to be discouraged. In the association they found in a full measure the sympathy they needed, that sympathy which only women can give to women. They had been undeceived; the bloom of novelty had worn off and they found themselves face to face with the real, hard conditions of the struggle for life. It behooved them therefore to fit themselves for it by every means in their power, and they had his best wishes for their success.

Mrs. Clarence Beebe, President of the association, then made a brief address, in which she gave a summary of the work during the year, emphasizing its new features, notably annual membership in the association offered to working women by which certain privileges are granted, such as free admissions to the entertainments and a discount in all fees in classes and departments.

The Treasurer's report of the association for the past year showed receipts, $47,178.55, and expenditures, $47,166.82, leaving a balance on hand of $11.73. The report of the Treasurer of the Margaret Louisa Home showed receipts, $89,839.77, and expenditures, $89,662.33, leaving a balance of $177.44. The report of the Asbury Park Summer Home showed a balance of $559.84 in favor of the institution. A balance of $180.50 was reported from the West Side Settlement.

The Board of Officers for the present year was announced as follows: President—Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe; First Vice President—Miss M. A. Stimson; Second Vice President—Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard; Treasurer—Miss M. T. Cockcroft; Assistant Treasurer—Miss Emma Van Buren; Corresponding Secretary—Miss J. F. Bangs; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr.

DANCING KILLS A WOMAN.

A Husband Finds His Wife Dead from Heart Disease After an Evening of Enjoyment.

"I could die dancing!" is what Mrs. Mamie Shelly, thirty-six years old, of 227 West Sixty-second Street, often told her friends. In her little circle she was a leader. The benefit balls for the various lodges to which her husband belongs and the many modest parties given by her friends always found Mrs. Shelly present, the life of the gathering.

On Sunday night she had a party of acquaintances in her flat, and they spent the night dancing. "Come again," and "Good-night," were said at last, and before retiring Mrs. Shelly assured her husband that she had "a lovely time," and could "die dancing." When he arose to go to work yesterday morning Mrs. Shelly complained of being tired, and her husband told her to remain in bed. He got his own breakfast.

When he reached home last night and found the door locked he scarcely knew what to make of it. He forced an entrance and hurried to his wife's bedroom to see if she were ill. He found her where he had left her in the morning, but she was cold in death.

She had died a few minutes after he left, said the doctor, death resulting from heart disease, Mrs. Shelly's oft-repeated wish had been almost literally granted. Death came as the result of her last dance.

Roundsman McCullagh of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and a couple of his men investigated the case and found the facts to be as told here.

UNDERTAKER'S BAD AIM.

Married, but Said to Have Shot at a Young Woman Who Refused Him.

YONKERS, Jan. 10.—William H. Veitch, a well-known undertaker of this place, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of attempting to kill Miss Maria O'Connor, a pretty young woman, at her home, at 17 Yonkers Avenue.

Veitch is sixty years old, and his wife is living yet. Miss O'Connor says that he tried to shoot her after she had rejected an offer of marriage he made her. Norman Veitch, a son of the man under arrest, says it is a case of blackmail, but it is said that Veitch is mentally irresponsible.

The alleged shooting occurred last Friday, and an attempt was made to hush the matter up. Because of his excitement, Veitch shot wide of his mark.

"Couldn't afford to buy but one suit of my tailor this fall."

That's poor economy; much less wear in it than when you alternate with another.

Poor idea, too—you tire of it yourself; don't appear well-dressed to others.

Buy one of ours and make comparisons. At $15 or $16 we'll fit you as well as you're fitted now.

$16 and $20 overcoats, same way.

Higher priced ones of course; but they won't fit any better.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE BURNELL-COLES SUIT.

A Bill of Particulars from the Plaintiff Is Asked For by the Reputed Millionaire.

Miss Blanche Burnell has been asked for a bill of particulars in her suit against William F. Coles, a reputed millionaire and well-known society and club man in this city and Boston. The suit is to recover $50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Application was made to Judge Olcott in the City Court yesterday by Mr. Coles's attorneys for an order requiring Miss Burnell to file a bill telling of the facts connected with the suit.

Until recently Miss Burnell lived in Boston. She came to this city, it is claimed, at the solicitation of Mr. Coles. Miss Burnell alleges that she spent considerable money purchasing a trousseau and in advertising the announcement of her engagement. In his application for a bill of particulars Mr. Coles says he wants to know in which papers the announcement of the engagement appeared and what they cost. He is also anxious to know something about the cost of trousseaus.

Mr. Coles lives at the Wilberham apartment house at Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue. He is a nephew of Mrs. W. S. Coles, who gave her large collection of paintings to the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Coles, by the terms of his aunt's will, received $500,000, and it is said he will come into $2,000,000 more. The young people met at Lake George last August. The plaintiff asserts that from that time Mr. Coles monopolized almost all her time. The wedding, it is claimed, was set for Nov. 28.

During October, in this city, a coolness, all on Mr. Coles's part, according to the plaintiff's complaint, sprang up and he went to Philadelphia on Nov. 2. The following day Miss Burnell received a note from Coles. It is as follows:

Facts have come to my knowledge from Boston that I have been greatly deceived by you, and it is altogether best for both that we should not meet again. WILLIAM F. COLES.

Miss Burnell says she is absolutely innocent of charges that she is of bad character.

McLELLAN ACCUSES LAWYERS.

Casino Manager Alleges Unprofessional Conduct in Gillen & Co's Suit.

A motion by George B. McLellan, of the Casino, who is being examined in supplementary proceedings, to have further proceedings in the suit brought by the Gillin Printing Company set aside, came before Justice Schuchman, in the City Court, yesterday. The Judge announced that he would go into the matter on Thursday, on which day all orders in the case are made returnable.

In the affidavit accompanying the motion Mr. McLellan makes charges of unprofessional conduct against Myron Oppenheim and Wales F. Severance, attorneys for the printing company, alleging that the manner in which they conducted the examination amounted to a species of blackmail in an effort to make him pay $1,840.58 which it is claimed is owed by McLellan for printing for the Casino.

THE LAWRENCE WILL CASE.

Testator's Daughters Not Allowed to Testify—Dr. Starr Recalled.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday continued the hearing of testimony in the contest over the will of De Witt C. Lawrence, a well-known broker and clubman, who left an estate valued at about $100,000. He was married twice, and the contest is brought on behalf of the children of his first wife. By the terms of his will the income of $50,000 was bequeathed to his widow, and the residue of the estate to the five children by his first wife. The court is asked to decide if he was sane when he made the will.

During the hearing Dr. M. A. Starr was recalled to the stand, and repeated his testimony that Mr. Lawrence was suffering from delusions on certain dates. On one occasion, he said, Mr. Lawrence refused to shake hands with him because he feared there was a contagious disease in his hand, which he thought might be communicated. Another delusion was that his financial condition was becoming impaired.

Mrs. Lucille Burlingham, one of the testator's daughters, was called to the witness stand, but was not allowed to testify as to the mental condition of Mr. Lawrence. Grace Lawrence, another daughter, was also prohibited from testifying.

Decision was reserved.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, corner 38th St.
JULIA MARLOWE | COUNTESS VALESKA, FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
Evs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN | In his Romantic Play, | THE ROYAL BOX.
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday.

WALLACK'S. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
JOSEPH ARTHUR'S COMEDY DRAMA, "THE SALT OF THE EARTH."
Jan. 17—"The Girl from Paris."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
5TH WEEK. CHARMION, The Sensation, And 15 Other Star Acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Pl.
8th week of the Melodramatic wonder, "THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
HOME OF BURLESQUE.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 & 8.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24TH ST., Near B'WAY.
Last 5 nights, at 8:30. Last Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Ward & Vokes in "The Governors."
Jan. 17—Mr. Robt. Hilliard in "A New Yorker."

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. | The Conquerors | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

Lord & Taylor

Spring Opening
of
Foreign Cotton Dress Goods and Shirtings.

Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'WAY & 30th St. Evenings 8:15; Matinées at 2. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2.
Every Evening this Week, MISS ADA REHAN as Mistress Ford in SHAKSPERE'S "Merry Wives of Windsor."
George Clark as Falstaff. Charles Richman as Ford. Catherine Lewis as Mrs. Page. Lettice Fairfax as Anne Page. Mrs. Gilbert as Dame Quickly. Matinée, To-morrow & Sat.
In Rehearsal: TWELFTH NIGHT, MISS REHAN as VIOLA.

DALY'S. Charity Matinée To-day at 2. NUMBER NINE. In aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA.
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MON. EVG., JAN. 17..... "La Traviata"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Vanni, Viviani, Rains, Stehmann. Conductor, BIMBONI.
WED. EVG., Jan. 19..... "Tannhauser"
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains, Conductor, DAMROSCH.
FRI. EVG., JAN. 21.. "Die Meistersinger"
Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Fischer, Kraus, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, and others. Conductor, DAMROSCH.
SAT. MAT. JAN. 22..... "Faust"
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, DAMROSCH.
SCALE OF PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Sale of seats for FIRST week now open at Box